

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## CLUB WOMEN'S HOME SURVEY EARNS PRAISE

President Coolidge and Mr. Hoover Indorse Conservation Project

## WEST BADEN GREETS FEDERATION COUNCIL

Board in Preliminary Session Outlines Issues to Come Before Convention

**WEST BADEN**—The greatest conservation project, that of conserving human energies, which is expected to result from the proposed national survey of home-making methods and equipment by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has two outstanding supporters in President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. In a letter to Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the Federation, Mr. Coolidge says:

"What you have said about the plans of the General Federation for a nation-wide survey of home-making methods, and facilities has impressed me as having great possibilities of usefulness. I am sure that some of the government agencies will be able to give some substantial assistance and assure that you will afford the maximum opportunity. From what you have said of the plans I gather that the program is to be of a thoroughly practical character and I hope may be productive of much good to the women who have to conduct the affairs of the American homes."

**The Family Workshop**

Mr. Hoover's letter, read as a part of Mrs. Sherman's report to the board, preliminary to the opening of the seventeenth mid-biennial council session here, read in part:

"I am much interested in the proposed national survey of home equipment. The home is the family workshop. Its equipment and organization are an index of its efficiency. As our most important conservation problem is the conservation of human energies, a general study of the home for reduction of needless effort should have much usefulness. It should also lead to an increase in the amount of time which the women of the country may devote to the development of the finest type of family life and to civic improvement. Your project, therefore, is highly commendable, and should bring results of far-reaching importance."

Work of the survey and of the new American home department will be spolighted during the council meeting. The questionnaires that have been compiled after consultation with Government statisticians and economics experts include such practical questions as "How many electric irons have you in your home? Have you a washing machine? Vacuum cleaner?"

**Thrift in the Home**

It is pointed out that home making is more than housekeeping, but no woman can be successful as a homemaker, whether she does the necessary work with her own hands or has men servants to do it.

"The survey," Mrs. Sherman points out, "calls for an open-minded forward looking inquiry as to whether our housekeeping methods are the best that are available to us; whether the doctrine of thrift extolled by us to our children in the use of money and materials, is repudiated by our expenditures for needless labor and needless use of time, whether we preach conservation of national resources, while in our own housekeeping methods we practice worn-out human resources—exhausting our energies in an effort to keep pace with modern life by the slow gait of out-of-date housekeeping ways; whether we are clinging to any obsolete, labor-wasting, wrist-breaking housekeeping methods because we are unwittingly confusing the simple life with the primitive life."

"The Department of the American Home" is a new addition to the activities of the general federation and the present survey is its first outward manifestation.

**Six Hundred Delegates**

Six hundred women have registered here as delegates to the parley. Every state is represented, and the enrollment is expected to exceed 1800. The West Baden Springs Hotel has been cleared of other guests and has been chartered for the gathering, so that for the first time in the federation's history, all sessions will be held under one roof.

Issues to be presented to the council were outlined today by the executive committee, composed of Mrs. John D. Sherman, Estes Park, Colo.; President Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Indianapolis, and Miss Florence Dibert Johnston, Pa., former president of Mrs. Florence in the Floors, Cleburne, Tex., treasurer; Miss Anna Shelton, Texas, finance chairman; Miss Grace Morrison Poole, Brockton, Mass.; Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, College Station, Tex., and Mrs. O. L. Leatherwood, Utah.

Other council women here in advance to prepare for the convention opening tonight include Mrs. George W. Plummer, Chicago, chairman of education; Mrs. Gilbert F. Davis, legislative chairman, Windsor, Vt.; Lessie Stringfellow Read, Arkansas, press chairman; Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, St. Louis, public welfare chairman, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Minneapolis, chairman of international relations.

Questions before the executives this afternoon included recommendations on the question of endorsing national "defense day" urged by the

## European Ports Reveal Effect of America's Immigration Ban

Italian Officials Polite, Steamship Companies Admit Predicament, Would-Be Emigrants Are Upset as Other Countries Follow United States

To find out at first hand what has happened in Europe as a result of the drastic restrictions upon immigration to the United States, which became a law a year ago, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a special representative to visit the chief ports of embarkation. His report will be contained in a series of eight articles to appear daily, beginning today.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

GENOA—Of all legislative acts ever passed the particular one known as the "Immigration Act of 1924" is apt to remain, in my opinion, as the one having the most far-reaching and in many cases most unforeseen results. When Congress passed that act on May 26, 1924, it did something which has already had, and in the future will have, tremendous effects on the people, the prosperity and life of almost every nation in Europe.

I have been on a trip through the countries most vitally concerned in the new law, paying particular attention to the ports at which the principal immigrant departures for America are made. It has been exceedingly interesting and in some cases heartbreaking, but such a trip will certainly convince any American that the law was enacted just in time to prevent the flooding of the United States with the most unsimilalble and difficult collection of human beings ever gathered together before on this planet. The law certainly contains a few injustices, as we shall see, but in its main essentials it is sound and is working well.

**High Efficiency**

The reports which have been widely circulated in the United States to the effect that the law was being gravely evaded and that many thousands of aliens were coming into the country from Canada, Cuba, and Mexico have reached Europe and have instilled hope in the hearts of many that they might do likewise. I have discussed this phase of the subject with all whom I interviewed, particularly steamship company officials and United States consular officials, and their testimony is unanimously to the effect that the law is at least 95 per cent efficient in keeping out those whom it means to have.

**MOTOR FREIGHT SERVICE STARTS**

## Boston & Maine Transportation Company to Speed and Improve Shipping

Direct delivery of freight by motor truck, designed to improve service to shippers without added cost, to develop economies of operation and to relieve street congestion was put into effect today by the Boston & Maine Railroad in Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence.

Under the new plan, the trucks of the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, organized to handle this business under contract with the railroad, will pick up any less-than-carload shipments at Boston, Lawrence, and Lowell, for any destination, and will deliver directly anywhere in those cities goods which have been shipped from any point of origin, with complete responsibility for the goods. Instead of waiting for a postcard announcing that a shipment has arrived at the freight house and then notifying an express company to take care of it, consignees will receive the merchandise sometimes more quickly than the postcard itself could be delivered.

**Motor and Rail Co-ordination**

The actual cartage movements will be in the hands of established local trucking firms, in every case so far arranged, announcement being made that this is to effect a real co-ordination of motor and rail rather than to enter a competition that could only mean increased costs and high-way congestion.

The new service is being carried on by the transportation company rather than by the railroad itself, it is announced, because to door-to-door operations, more discussion is still undetermined as to actual results, require a flexibility and attention to the operating details not yet available to the railroad.

**Italian Cut Tremendous**

This article is concerned chiefly with Italian immigrants, that is, those who are counted in the Italian quota as distinguished from other nationals who embark for the United States from Italian ports. In 1913, the last year of unrestricted immigration to the United States, there were 265,000 immigrants to the United States. Under the quota law previously in force the present law was passed the Italian quota was 42,657. Under the present law the number allowed to come in is 3845. The tremendous significance of these figures to a country with a large surplus population which cannot possibly find a living at home may be imagined.

In view of the importance of the basis used in determining the quota of each nationality it seems worth while to give the rule now prevailing after the one which will prevail after June 30, 1927, when further drastic restrictions come into force, which if unchanged will force the lower the Italian quota.

Sec. II. (a) The annual quota of any nationality shall be 2 per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

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## AID TO EUROPE IS BASED ON DEBT PAYMENT

John W. O'Leary, American Chamber Head, Pledges Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 1.—The attitude of American business toward Europe, as voiced by the newly-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, John W. O'Leary of Illinois, is this:

"So long as any of the nations of Europe will recognize their obligations to us, American business men will give not only sympathetic consideration but the best thought and effort in the development of a plan for the practical solution of world trade problems."

On his return home after his election, Mr. O'Leary granted an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the relation of American business to Europe, a question freshly raised by Sir Ernest Howard, the British Am-

## SHRINE HOSTS WELCOMED TO LOS ANGELES

Thousands Arrive From All Parts of North America for 51st Conclave

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, June 1.—For two days this city has been the goal of the uncounted thousands of Shriners from all parts of the United States who have been arriving hourly by rail, steamer and automobile to attend the fifty-first annual conclave of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Los Angeles was decorated to a degree seldom equalled before, with bizarre colored flags and streamers on every wall and vehicle, floating cases bearing life-sized camels, palms suspended above the trolley wires of principal thoroughfares, and stars, crescents and scimitars visible everywhere.

Nature had provided a perfect setting for the semi-tropical clothing brought by credulous travelers who had never been visitors to the Golden Gate, giving a combination of coolness with intense sunlight and great masses of rare summer clouds to throw every hill and mountain into bold relief.

Early Saturday morning the caravan started to arrive, headed by the delegation from Bangor, Me., which, though small in numbers, was received officially as the first unit. They included some 20 representatives of Kora Temple, Lewiston, Me. This group was soon followed by the "Baby Temple" of the Shrine-Talmor Temple from Akron, O., which required two special trains to bear its members, some 408 strong and their families, across the continent.

**Almalakah's Welcome**

Wearing rubber badges, rubber ribbons, and even small rubber roses as insignia, these delegations from the city which rubber has made famous promptly fell into formation and marched to Cappers Square behind the bright blue, red and gold Zouaves of Almalakah Temple. Not that they needed borrowed music, however, for behind came their own band of 40 pieces, uniform patrol of 36 and a drum corps of 35.

"Four" vessels brought several contingents into Los Angeles harbor at San Pedro, including the delegates from Aloha Temple at Honolulu, who came in amid the shrieks of whistles and cheering of the crowd. The chasers of Temple Almalakah traveling in a yacht toward them long before they had reached shore. An even hundred Hawaiians were included in that division. Others from Mexico City, Oklahoma City, and cities throughout the length and breadth of North America to numbers uncounted, continued the invasions.

Practically all chasers in the city took part in various church services during Sunday and the bulk of the visitors were busied in the task of getting settled. Sightseeing motor buses crowded with red faces plied to places of interest near and far. The chasers were alive with nobles, whiling away their time awaiting the opening of official festivities on Tuesday. Pershing Square was their especial headquarters, where bands played almost constantly, but the entire freedom of the city and of all southern California was theirs.

**Solution of World Peace**

Owing to the importance of the subject and the possibility of exact quotation abroad of utterances of the members of the American national chamber, Mr. O'Leary then prepared the following statement for The Christian Science Monitor:

"The business men of the United States are quite conscious of the difficult problems facing Britain in connection with debt payment under present trade conditions. We are sympathetic because Britain has accepted this is to effect a real co-ordination of motor and rail rather than to enter a competition that could only mean increased costs and high-way congestion.

The new service is being carried on by the transportation company rather than by the railroad itself, it is announced, because to door-to-door operations, more discussion is still undetermined as to actual results, require a flexibility and attention to the operating details not yet available to the railroad.

**Problem An Economic One**

"Our encouragement comes in the knowledge that the problem is an economic one, and is, therefore, possible of solution. We of the United States are conscious of our own commercial prosperity, as well as dependent upon proper solution of the economic difficulties of Europe. So long as any of the nations of Europe will recognize their obligations American business men will give not only sympathetic consideration but the best thought and effort in the development of a plan for the practical solution of world trade problems."

**Holiday in Flowers**

What are said to be the most elaborate preparations ever undertaken for a parade on the Pacific coast are being made here by students and teachers of the Los Angeles public schools, who are completing arrangements for the mammoth civic floral pageant to be called "California The Golden," to be staged on June 5 for the entertainment of visiting Shriners.

The parade will seek to tell the story of a new race in a new land—the story of a quest for sunshine and happiness as well as golden metal.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

## RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT FACES OPPOSITION

ION I. C. BRATIANU

Premier and Minister of the Interior.

VINTILA BRATIANU

Minister of Finance.

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 1.—Never have the prospects for peace in Europe been brighter than they are with the virtual acceptance by France of the British viewpoint regarding the offer by Germany of a pact of mutual guarantees. Since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles no document of such capital importance has been discussed as the proposed arrangement between the five countries of western Europe with respect to the Central European territories of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy and Austria.

Naturally there will be a need for some consideration, for the five-power pact will be one which will have a supreme influence on the course of the future history of Europe. M. Briand and Austerlitz Chamberlain will have an opportunity of discussing points which may arise a week hence at Geneva. With the necessary reservations, however, it is clear from the whole tone

are already considerable. It is impossible for England to permit itself automatically to be dragged into war if either Germany or Poland decline arbitration or other conciliatory measures in the event of subsequent disputes.

But although England is bound to consult the dominions it will bear in mind that the Treaty of Versailles, with other documents of the same period, constitute a charter for Europe. Any country which aims at this violation of the treaty will provoke the hostility of England as well as France. In any case, France preserves its liberty of action to go to the assistance of any country with which it is specially associated. In plain terms this means that though the Rhineland is demilitarized according to the Treaty it will not be neutralized. The distinction is of vital importance. France retains the right to traverse this territory after its demilitarization in order to help Poland if a conflict arises with Germany.

### CHURCH OBSERVES 175TH ANNIVERSARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1 (Special)—Dr. Shaler Mathews, dean of the divinity school of Chicago University, speaking here yesterday at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the First Baptist Meeting House, said the edifice, the oldest Baptist church in America, typified the beginning of real religious freedom.

The church since its dedication in 1775 the scene of Brown University commencements, was depicted as a shrine for Brown men by Samuel H. Ordway, fellow and trustee of the university. The pastor, Dr. Arthur W. Clapp, presided. The Scripture reading was by Dr. Augustus M. Lord of the First Congregational Church and the invocation by the Rev. John F. Scott, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

### BIRD SANCTUARIES SOUGHT

LYNN, Mass., June 1 (Special)—An appeal to the general public for help in the cause of bird protection has been issued by Mrs. Caroline Clark Barney, president of the Lynn Bird Club, which is seeking funds for the establishment of the sanctuaries for the birds and to provide care for them.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler Tuesday; fresh west shifting to north.

**Northern New England:** Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; moderate to fresh west, shifting to north winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(a.m.) Standard time, 75° meridian)
Atlantic City..... 72
Boston..... 72
Buffalo..... 58
Charleston..... 78
Chicago..... 78
Cincinnati..... 78
Denver..... 74
Hartford..... 74
Eastport..... 46
Galveston..... 75
Kansas City..... 72
Lake Huron..... 62
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Montreal..... 72
New Orleans..... 74
Pittsburgh..... 78
Portland, Me..... 70
Portland, Ore..... 62
Rome..... 72
San Francisco..... 62
Tampa..... 74
Washington..... 70

**High Tides at Boston**

(Daylight Saving Time)  
Monday, 7:50 p.m.; Tuesday, 8:12 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p.m.

**Tonight at the "Pops"**

### RESTRICTED REQUEST PROGRAM

Triumphant March from "Aida".

Overture to "William Tell"; Rossini "Dinobiuska"; Arranged by Jacchia Raspatti; "Carmen"; Chorus; "Massilia"; "Pedro"; Giordano Indian Dirge; Scherzo; "The Flight of the Bumble-Bee"; Rimsky-Korsakoff March; Slave; Tschakowsky "Finlandia"; Sibelius "The Lark"; Wagner "Ride of the Valkyries." Wagner Encores

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## ANCIENTS HONOR CAPTAIN KEAYNE

Tablet Placed on Building on the Site of First Commander's Home

Unveiling of a tablet in honor of Capt. Robert Keayne, first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, was the outstanding feature of the 237th anniversary of that organization which was observed today with the customary parade, drumhead election and a banquet to follow.

The unveiling exercises took place prior to the parade at 1 State Street, the tablet being placed on the new building which stands on the site of Captain Keayne's home and shop. The company was assisted in today's observances by delegations from the many veterans organizations and officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard.

With Col. Henry D. Cormerais, commander of the company, at the head of the column, the parade moved forward from Faneuil Hall, through Commercial, State and Beacon streets to the State House where Gov. Fuller and his staff were taken under escort. At City Hall Mayor Curley presided the parade.

From the State House the procession marched to the Old South church by way of Tremont and Boylston streets where special services were held after which the parade reformed and marched to the Common where it was reviewed by the Governor. The traditional drumhead election followed, the results of which will be announced later. The anniversary was to be concluded with a banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Today's parade presented its usual brilliant spectacle with the various units clad in their varied and picturesque uniforms. Among prominent naval and military officers participating were Maj. Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, commanding First Corps Area, and Rear Admiral Louis R. de Stiguer, commanding the First Naval District.

It was a noteworthy incident that among the marchers was Maj. George H. Maynard, who wears the Congressional Medal of Honor conferred on him for distinguished service in the Battle of the Wilderness during the Civil War. Another circumstance of interest was the fact that Clarence H. Knowlton, drum major, today participated in his fiftieth parade with the company. During part of this 50 years he marched as a member of the fife and drum corps, but for a number of years has officiated as drum major.

The detail for the day was: Maj. William H. Hennessey, officer of the day; Maj. Lester Ferguson, officer of the guard; Col. Willis W. Stow, chairman of the division of visiting veterans organizations; Maj. Charles T. Dukehow, adjutant; Lieut. Paul O. Curtis, major; Capt. Thomas H. Ratigan, personal escort to Governor Fuller; Capt. William N. McKenna, personal escort to Major Curley.

Capt. Jacob Pottier and Lieut. Ralph Gowdy had charge on the Common, Col. J. Payson Bradley and Lieut. Charles G. Campbell at the church, and Lieut. L. Walter Wales at the banquet.

## SPRINGFIELD ART SUPERVISOR NAMED

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 1 (Special)**—Walter H. Klar of Washington, D. C., has been elected supervisor of art and hand work in the public schools here to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of C. Edward Newell to Boston. Since 1921 Mr.

## World News in Brief

**London (P)**—Lord Oxford and Asquith has been made a Knight of the Garter. He is the second ex-Premier to receive this honor in recent years. A. J. Balfour, having been decorated with this order in 1922 when assuming the title of the Earl of Balfour.

**Oxford, Eng. (P)**—The Oxford University Press, whose printing activities date back to the later years of the fifteenth century, is adding new oil fed oil presses and Helio type of pleasure to its vast type collections. The establishment possesses type for printing in well over 150 different languages.

**Berlin (P)**—Discussing whether rotors shall be treated as sailing vessels or steamships in applying naval regulations to them, German navigators at a recent meeting were of the opinion that a new set of regulations will be necessary. It would be quite impossible, it was agreed, to treat them as other than rotors when they meet sailing or steamship regulations. Some of the German navigators also decided to call the new craft "Flettnerships," as the name rotation is too easily confused with motorship.

**London (P)**—Prince Charles of Belgrave has resumed his duties as sub-lieutenant in the British navy after a leave of several months at home.

**Rome (P)**—Warning against stemwelling, enter the United States by illegal means have issued to prospective Italian emigrants by Senator Luigi Luzzati. He has pointed out the severe steps taken against clandestine immigrants by the American authorities and urged prospective emigrants either to await their turn in the quota, or better still, to go to France or Argentina.

**Buenos Aires (P)**—The cities of the River Plate, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, are entering into an era of skyscraper competition in office buildings. The edifices are not comparable in height with those of some American cities, but building in Buenos Aires of 22 stories, including its towers, has increased during the past year, and then the highest in South America, has been surpassed by a 28-story structure just completed in Montevideo.

**Schenectady, N. Y. (P)**—Ned Simonson of Brooklyn is the new president of the eastern lodges, Danish Brotherhood of America, which just closed its annual convention here. Other officers elected were: Vice President, Carl Christensen; Schenectady, secretary; H. M. Marker, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Harry Hansen, Perth Amboy, N. J., and trustees, Kildare Jensen, Newark, N. J.

**Ossining, N. Y. (P)**—Fifty prisoners have installed radio outfits in their cells. All the sets have earphones, but no amplifiers are permitted.

Klar has been associate professor of normal art, in charge of art teacher training, at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Klar is a graduate of the Massachusetts Normal Art School and the National Academy of Design. He was teacher and supervisor of manual and fine arts in the Greenfield school from 1908 to 1918, and head of the department of fine and industrial arts at the University of Pittsburgh from 1918 to 1921.

## YALE DIVINITY HAS CLOSING EXERCISES

### Fifty-One Members in the Graduating Class

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31 (P)**—Closing exercises of the 103d year of the Yale Divinity School were held this morning with 51 members in the graduating class, representing Canada, 22 states and 40 different colleges and universities.

The Rev. Robert Lowry Calhoun, Ph.D., instructor in theological history in the divinity school, addressed the graduates and said: G. Jones of Rosedale, Mass., James B. Berry of Orangeville, S. C., Ross J. Griffith of Quinton, Okla., and John R. Barton of Fayette, Mo., chosen on the basis of scholarship standing, spoke for the class. Dean Charles Reynolds Brown presided.

The degree of Bachelor of Divinity will be conferred upon the members of the class at the commencement exercises of the university on June 17. At that time four members will receive their degree cum laude, including James B. Berry of Orangeville, S. C., Amos B. Hulen of Columbia, Mo., Robert M. Price of Greensboro, N. C., and Paul W. Sprague of Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. Berry is awarded the Julia Archibald High Scholarship, a prize monthly named Day Field, which gives him the privilege of further study in this country. Mr. Sprague has been named alternate for the Day Fellowship.

The dean prize for the best expository sermon is awarded to John Keith Benton of Birmingham, Ala., who also won the first award in his class of the Mersick Sermons Prize.

## SINGING TO FEATURE CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

**PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1 (Special)**—Extraordinary importance attaches to both the opening and closing of Children's Week from a musical standpoint.

The week will begin with a fine program to be rendered on June 7 by massed children's choruses from more than 100 Sunday schools at the Benedict Temple to Music in Roger Williams Park. On the following Sunday, June 14, "Rose Sunday" will be observed with a festival of music in the Temple amphitheater.

While the Sunday schools of Greater Providence will contribute largely to the chorus of 2500 voices, Protestant Sunday schools from all parts of the state have agreed to take part in the first festival. Each of the festivals will be directed by John B. Archer, director of the Providence Festival Chorus, more than 300 members of which are expected to take part in the musicals of June 14.

## NORMAL GRADUATES INCREASE

**AUGUSTA, Me., June 1 (Special)**—From six state normal schools in Maine there will be graduated 554 teachers, this spring, which is an increase of 113 over a year ago and a new record. There are usually between 1200 and 1400 vacancies in the schools of the State yearly. It is hoped that in another decade Maine normal schools will be able to supply all such vacancies, as registration is increasing all the time.

## Officials of General Federation of Women's Clubs



## CLUB WOMEN'S HOME SURVEY EARNS PRAISE

(Continued from Page 1)

War Department plans for the making of a motion picture to depict results of child labor; and the matter of urging that these be held in each state, before senators return to Washington, mass meetings of citizens who will urge upon Congress the need of immediate entrance into the World Court.

Changes made in the Atlantic Monthly by Mrs. George Madden Martin, the American woman attempting to obtain for our representative system of government by exercise of group force, and that her part in American politics is that of the witness tool of the enemy, were answered by Mrs. Sherman, in a printed statement issued today, in which she declares Mrs. Martin's charges absurd.

Mrs. Sherman characterizes the article as "largely a criticism of the general federation, and of me as its president." She says that after reading Mrs. Madden's article, she asked the editor of the magazine to extend "the courtesy of space for reply," which was denied.

### Organizations Defended

Mrs. Sherman's answer contains a defense of the women's organizations represented in the legislative group at Washington who have been endeavoring to secure World Court entrance, better law enforcement, conservation of national resources, security of education in the Franklin's Cabinet, uniform marriage and divorce laws, reorganization of the Indian bureau, and other measures which their organizations have approved. It adds:

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, as all well informed good Americans whether political minded or otherwise know from a generation of experience, has been an upholder of the political institutions of our representative government. That is the great and sure foundation of its general and political power, both with the people and with the Government.

Now here is a concrete illustration of the actual working of our representative form of government. It is not necessary to mention names; the scores of members of interest are both men and women who have helped to bring about the condition I shall briefly describe:

It had been for a half century a general policy of Congress to establish by international agreement, by law, that our national parks should be protected against commercial and industrial invasion. Congress, in passing the power act, reversed that policy and opened the national parks to power irrigation projects.

There was a nation-wide protest from nature lovers which resulted in the passage of an act removing all existing national parks from the jurisdiction of the power commission, thus protecting them from commercial invasion.

The "army" which has the American people back of it, has notified its representatives in both houses of Congress that our 19 existing national parks must be protected from commercial invasion with the result that the proposed bill in question are still buried in committee pigeon holes. In this the general federation has played no inconsiderable part, and is proud of the fact. For this is a leading use of the organized power of the voter under the representative form of government of this republic.

**CONSUMERS' POWER COMPANY**  
Consumers' Power Company reports for the four months ended April 30 gross income, after operating expenses, including taxes and interest of \$32,265,250, compared with \$31,111,355 in the corresponding period a year ago.

**CARBONA**  
CARBONATE  
Cleaning Fluid  
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS  
Without Injury to Fabrics or Colors  
20c 50c 80c & \$1. Size Bottles

**National Park Army**

1267 Park Place, Detroit, Mich.

**Beauty Parlor Operators and HAIR DRESSERS**

## SHRINE HOSTS WELCOMED TO LOS ANGELES

(Continued from Page 1)

Differing from other floral parades, it is to be a parade-pageant or picture story, directed from a written scenario prepared by Roger Sterrett. Each of the eight divisions will be a development of the theme of the Golden West, arranged in a series of dramatic episodes. Upward of 115 floats will be used as settings for some 1600 costumed students, forming a parade approximately two miles in length.

Blue and gold, the colors of the State, will be the colors of the parade, predominating above the riotous color designs of a multitude of flowers, at present still growing in the schoolyards of the city, in the flower beds and in the homes of students. The display will be presented by students from 140 city schools, including 20 high schools and 13 junior high schools of the Los Angeles School District.

## CONFERRING ON CAR WAGE ARBITRATION

The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and leaders of the carmen's union were conferring today on the proposed change in the method of arbitration. At present the arbitration board is made up of one person chosen by each side, both of whom select the third man. The trustees have asked that instead of the two members choosing the third, the Governor make the appointment. This the union opposes.

Last night the Elevated made public a letter signed by James F. Jackson, chairman of the trustees, in which it was stated that the trustees could not acquiesce in the attitude of the union men. John H. Reardon, executive board member of the American Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, was in Boston today holding conferences with union leaders and with James H. Vahey, counsel and arbiter for the carmen.

**Beauty Parlor Operators and HAIR DRESSERS**

Send for Equipment Catalogue

**E. J. JAHN COMPANY**

1267 Park Place, Detroit, Mich.

## THE ELECTRIC IRON THAT WILL NOT BURN OUT!



**Dover Bo-man-co**  
A Most Dependable Iron

Your Dealer Has It

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## POWER OF PRESS FOR LAW URGED

### Newspaper Men at Richmond Convention Hear Plea for Enforcement

**RICHMOND, Va., June 1 (Special)**

Maintaining that newspapers are morally responsible for shaping public thought and interest in the right direction, George W. Marble, of Fort Scott, Kan., president of the National Editorial Association, which opened its fortieth annual convention at the Jefferson Hotel this morning, urged each new member of the association "to throw the weight of his influence on the side of respect for law generally, and in support of the enforcement of the prohibition law in particular, because of the tendency on the part of so many to condone the violation of that law."

He also suggested that it is the duty of the "grassroots newspapers" to keep the public advised of the "recent tremendous furies to fraud, waste and profligacy in the habits of finance that have sprung up in this country." In this connection Mr. Marble urged the association to attempt to modify the basicancy laws which have become iniquitous, harsh and to encourage a national sentiment for thrift.

In speaking of the recent increase in rate of second class postage, Mr. Marble said that the association, asking no gratuities from the Government, not consistent with sound business practices, but felt that the increase was based upon misleading and prejudicial conclusions as to relative costs of handling the different classes of mail.

### Urge Forest Conservation

The active participation of newspaper men in forest conservation was emphasized by H. C. Hotaling, executive secretary of the association, in his annual report. Mr. Hotaling stated that the publishers have a direct interest in forest conservation, on account of the need of an increasing quantity of pulpwood for paper, and suggested that the newspapers of the United States follow the example of the pub-

lishers of Canada, where a campaign is carried on under the slogan of "Save the forests."

Mr. Hotaling's financial statement showed total receipts of \$15,472.95, a balance from last year of \$10,004.40, total disbursements of \$15,015.75, leaving a balance on hand May 1 of \$10,452.60.

Newspapers from more than 40 states are at the convention. Addresses of welcome were delivered to the 400 delegates by Gov. E. L. Trinkle, in the name of Virginia; Mayor of Richmond; Dr. J. H. Smith, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce; J. Scott Peacock, president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and Paul Scarborough, president of the Virginia Press Association.

Among the important items on the program for the opening session are the report of the president, George W. Marble, editor of the Fort Scott (Kan.) Tribune-Monitor; the report of honorary president Miss Anna T. Gordon, president of the W. C. T. U. of the United States; and the report of the treasurer, W. W. Aikens of the Daily Star, Franklin, Ind., in the afternoon the principal address will be made by Edward Brodie, past-president of the association, and United States Minister to Spain.

### Guests of Petersburg

Much interest is being expressed in the two women speakers of the convention program. They are Mrs. Edith Susman, editor of the Democratic Sun of Greenville, Tenn., and Mrs. Mary J. Courtney, editor of the Daily Eagle, Bryan, Tex. Mrs. Susman's topic is "A Woman's Experience With the Daily Newspaper" and Mrs. Courtney will speak on "The Pleasures of the Game."

### "DEFENSE DAY" CHANGE PRAISED BY GOVERNOR

Directions to state authorities to comply with the request of President Coolidge regarding observance of "Defense Day," were issued by Governor Fuller today. In his statement the Governor said that "Defense Day" would be much more appropriately observed on July 4 than "Armistice Day" and added:

"I have directed the Adjutant-General to take the necessary steps properly to comply with the authorization of the President and the request of the War Department for exercises and work on that day."

## W. C. T. U. DELEGATES GO TO SCOTLAND

### Temperance Education to Be Convention Feature

Sailing on the "Zeland," Red Star Line from New York, on Thursday,

a delegation of 150 members of the

Woman's Christian Temperance

Union in the United States will de-

part to attend the triennial conven-

tion of the World's W. C. T. U. in

Edinburgh, Scotland, June 18 to 24.

Among them will be Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes of Wollaston, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.; Miss Laura A. Jones of Boston, vice-

president; Mrs. Adele B. Sheldon of

## PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL SPEECH CALLS STATES TO UPHOLD LAWS

**Local Self-Government Declared Basis of Western Standard of Civilization and Liberty the Reward of Individual Responsibility**

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Appealing for more vigilant enforcement of law on the part of states and local governments and for a "universal observance of the Constitution" by the American public, President Coolidge in Memorial Day address at Arlington Cemetery Saturday, declared that "what we need is not more Federal Government but better local government."

"We are not a lawless people," said the President, "but we are too frequently a careless one. The multiplicity of laws, the varied possibilities of appeals, the disposition to technicality in procedure, the delays and consequent expense of litigation which inevitably inure to the advantage of wealth and specialized ability—all these have been reckoned as reproaches to us."

"It is strange that such laxities should persist in a country like the present, which is marked by a determined upward movement in behalf of social welfare. But they do exist. They demonstrate a need for better, prompter, less irksome and expensive administration of the laws; for uniformity of procedure; for more accurate delimitation of state and federal authority."

**Evasion of Responsibility**

Mr. Coolidge made only passing reference to prohibition, and did not apply his observations directly to any particular situation. Declaring that "when the local government unit evades its responsibility, it is started on the vicious way to disregard of law and laxity of living," he continued:

The police force which is administered on the assumption that the violation of some laws may be ignored has turned toward demoralization. The community which approves such administration is making dangerous concessions. There is no use discussing the fact that as a nation our attitude toward the prevention and punishment of crime needs more vigorous attention.

The conclusion is inescapable that laxity of administration reacts upon public opinion, causing cynicism and loss of confidence in both law and its enforcement, and therefore in its observance. The failure of local government has a demoralizing effect in every direction.

There are vital issues, in which the Nation greatly needs a revival of interest and concern. It is senseless to boast of civilization when we find ourselves shocking the rest of the world. But we must at all times do the best we can for ourselves without forgetting others, and the best we can for our country without forgetting other nations.

Discussing the complaint which he said is heard to a lesser extent than at the time of the Civil War that the Federal Government usurps functions properly belonging to the states, the President declared that despite the claim that this is a land of equal opportunity "equality suffers often because of the divergencies between the laws of different states."

### Equality Not Maintained

"So long as some go to a distant state for divorces which others are denied at home," he added, "there is not equality in this regard. When some states grant valuable exemptions from taxation which other states impose, one person may while another is denied these rights. He continued:

A few years ago a majority of the states had adopted prohibition or rigid restrictions on the traffic in intoxicating liquor. But other states did not co-operate in advancing this policy, and ultimately by national agreement was reached by all the Union. By failing to meet the requirements of a national demand the states became deprived of the power to act.

If questions which the states will now settle on their own account shall have to be settled for them by the federal authority, it will only be because some states will have refused to discharge obvious duties.

### EQUALITY IN SHOE CONDITIONS SOUGHT

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 1 (Special)—The Associated Community Clubs of the city have adopted a resolution that Haverhill shoe manufacturers must be allowed operating conditions and a wage scale commensurate with those that obtain in competitive cities and towns where members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are employed. The organization declares that unless such conditions are established manufacturers here cannot compete for business in the markets.

Delegates to the Associated Community Clubs include shoe manufacturers and members of the Protective Union, as well as citizens. For several weeks the organization has been meeting for the purpose of trying to arrive at a solution of the industrial problem in this city.

### CAMBRIDGE WOMAN WINS \$7500 PRIZE

"Where Progress Keeps Pace With Ideals," the slogan submitted by Mrs. Dorothy Chandler Meuse, wife of Alfred W. Meuse, of 610 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, has received the \$7500 house and lot offered by Chester I. Campbell, in the slogan contest, conducted in connection with the recent Home Beautiful and Building Trades Exposition in Mechanics Building.

The official presentation of the deed on the house and lot will be made at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, by Mrs. Chester I. Campbell, at the house, which is located on the corner of Adams and Campbell streets in Quincy.

### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

The local political units likewise look to the states, the cities, the nation to take charge of our own welfare.

We are too weak to take charge of our own liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, we cannot observe the standards of文明化.

It is not the method which has made this country what it is. We must not maintain the western standard of civilization on that theory. If it is supported at all, it will have to be supported on the principle of individual responsibility. If that principle be maintained, the results which I believe America wishes to see produced inevitably will follow.

If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we shall not be strong enough to take charge of our own liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, we cannot observe the standards of文明化.

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## LOCAL OPTION BILL REJECTED

South Africa Votes Down,  
55 to 46, the Second Read-  
ing of the Measure

CAPE TOWN, April 29 (Special Correspondence) — The attempt to control the liquor traffic of South Africa has again failed, for the moment. The local option bill, which had been introduced this session by Mr. Blackwell, was rejected. By 55 votes to 46, Parliament decided that the bill be read a second time six months hence.

The vote was entirely on non-party lines. Ministers were ranged on opposite sides of the House in the division; so were prominent members of the Opposition.

### Mr. Barlow Upholds Bill

The opponents of the bill for the most part took their stand on the basis that it was an attempt to secure prohibition by a side wing.

Perhaps the best speech for the measure was that of Mr. Barlow. He declared that South Africa has the worst hotels in the world, and this, he asserted, in a sweeping generalization, is because they are usually run by men who have failed in other walks of life, and more especially because the hotels are run for the profit of the barons.

Mr. Barlow predicted that if the bill became law the Free State would go "dry," and he estimates that the Union Government is spending £2,500,000 annually, as a direct consequence of the liquor trade, as against an income from the drink traffic of about £2,000,000.

### Drunken Negro Never Seen

A good many members cheered warmly as Mr. Barlow denounced in scathing terms the scenes which are to be witnessed in the Cape peninsula and its neighborhood, and these unpleasant episodes have been the chief argument of the supporters of the bill. He said:

We do not know what a drunken black man is in the Free State, and there are 400,000 blacks in that Province. If we have a drunken black man there, we should want to know what was wrong, but on Saturday afternoons you cannot take your children out in Cape Town, because if you did they would see sights that you do not want to see anywhere in the world. We have to stop it; and if the Government will not stop it, the people will step in and stop it, even although we lose this afternoon.

The wets talk about the Bible. The Chairman of Committees said: "You cannot find anything about local option in the Bible." But do you find anything about the prohibition of cigarettes or opium smoking in the Bible? Of course you don't.

Colonel Reitz held that the bill was unnecessary, as there were no drunken people, and after sundry other speeches for and against the measure had been addressed to the House, it divided as already recorded. Mr. Struben asserted that far too little significance is attached in South Africa to the shame of drunkenness, and his appeal to the wine farmers to improve the standard of their products and to aim at the prevention of smuggling and adulteration was admirably stated, but proved of little avail. The bill is quashed for this session.

## DRAINAGE SCHEME PLANNED IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, May 10 (Special Correspondence) — It is announced that the Free State Government proposes to introduce a bill for the drainage of the Barrow catchment basin, that covers some 700,000 acres in the Province of Leinster. It is intended that the work on this scheme should proceed at once, directly the parliamentary powers have been obtained.

The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs stated that the cost of the drainage scheme would be about £1,200,000; and he added that this was but one of about 80 drainage schemes in different parts of the country that the Government intend to prosecute.

## AUSTRALIA WARNS AGAINST REDS

Sir H. Barwell Says Democ-  
racy Is Threatened

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., April 23 (Special Correspondence) — No statesman in Australia is more outspoken on the Communist menace than Sir Henry Barwell, the leader of the Liberal Opposition in the State Parliament. In a remarkable speech to a large country gathering he asserted that there is in Australia today a small, but powerful, minority that is arrogating to itself the right to dictate the policy of the country.

"We have had a period in the history of Australia," declared Sir Henry Barwell, "when the people of this self-governing country should assert their power. We boast that we are a pure democracy—that we enjoy government of the people, by the people, from the people. I want to say that our democracy is being most seriously threatened. This small minority of Communists working in Australia is of the worst type, and our people are blind, indeed, if they cannot see the hand of Russia in the class war into which we are being plunged."

Sir Henry Barwell contended that the Labor Party, which, upon the slightest provocation, is even without representation at all, declared things, or persons, that meet with their disapproval "black" was itself fast becoming a brilliant "red."

The most strenuous efforts were being made by the Australian Labor Party to bring about a condition of affairs

which would make possible the inauguration of a policy of socializa-

tion.

**IRELAND READY  
FOR ELECTIONS**

These Will Constitute First  
Real Voting Tests Since  
Pre-War Times

DUBLIN, May 20 (Special Correspondence) — Following upon the passage of the recent Local Government Act, by which rural district councils were swept away throughout the country and their powers given to county councils, new elections are now to be held throughout the Free State for the constitution of new county councils in conformity with the provisions of the act.

These will be practically the first truly local elections since before the war. There were, it is true, local elections in 1921, but these occurred while the Black and Tans were in the country, and they, therefore, were less elections than a political demonstration, the Sinn Fein Party sweeping the polls in practically every case. In fact, it is this that has brought local government into the disrepute that now prevails. The Sinn Feiners, who controlled all the local bodies, fell out over the treaty, and efficiency in local administration became a memory.

Moreover, men and women then were chosen, not for their competence, but because they were farmers and housewives mainly, and because they had not the substance that the British Government could surcharge; and thus an unfit type of person predominated. At the moment, quite a large percentage of these local bodies have by the minister's mandate been superseded by commissioners appointed by himself. Therefore, in these cases the coming elections mean the restoration of local government, and herald the approach of normality.

The Government Party has led the way in announcing that it does not intend, as a party, to take any part in these elections. It has stated that national politics, and partisanship should have no part to play in local elections, which involve their own separate and distinct concerns, with lines that cut in different directions. Farmers and Labor men, therefore, are holding conventions, and purely ratepayer associations are arising to put up candidates at these elections, the effect of which will be considerable in the country.

## SUNSET STORIES

*A Bath Tub in the Garden*

THE house that Jane's and William's father had taken for the summer had quite a good-sized garden, and it was something that made Jane and William curious because they had never seen anything like it in a garden before. But there were a good many things in the world that Jane and William had not yet seen.

"It looks like a big stone saucer on top of a post," said Jane. "But there isn't any cup to go with it," said William.

"It might be a fountain," said Jane. "If there was any place in it for the water to spout up."

"But there isn't," said William. "I thought it might be a fountain at first."

"And it isn't deep enough to plant anything in," said Jane. "If it was deeper it might be a kind of flower pot."

"I guess we'll have to ask Mother," said William. "She'll know what it is for."

When you want to know a thing, That you do not know, You promptly start your little feet And to your mother go.

You ask your mother what it is. You ask her for its name. You ask her what it's good for. You ask her whence it came.

For all these things your mother knows. And knows them very well. But sometimes she's mysterious, And then she will not tell.

"Mother," said William, "what's the stone thing for in the garden—that thing that looks like a big saucer?"

"Without any cup," said Jane.

"I suppose you might call it a kind of saucer," said their mother. "It's to hold water."

"But why does it hold water?" asked William.

"It's a bath tub," said their mother.

"But it isn't deep enough to take a bath in," said Jane. "Why, if it was full of water it wouldn't be quite over my ankles!"

"It's for somebody else to take a bath in," said the mother. "Somebody not as tall as you are, and a good many of them."

"I'd like to know who they are," said William.

"You wait and you'll see," said his mother. "But you can take the hose and put some water in it."

And that was all she would say, and it was no use to ask any more questions.

So William and Jane went back in the garden. They took the hose and filled the question bath tub with water. There were two robinets in the garden, hopping here and there while Jane and William were using the hose. And no sooner was the bath tub filled than these robinets did a surprising thing. They flew up on the edge of the stone tub, and then they hopped down into the water, and then they made a great fuss with their wings and scattered water in every direction.

"I know what it's for," cried Jane.

"So do I," said William.

"It's a bath tub for birds," said Jane.

"I'm glad we've got it," said William. "I guess it will make our garden very popular with birds."

# B. Altman & Co.

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at less than wholesale prices  
is now in progress

This is a unique event in merchandizing history, as the collection comprises master-made furniture at prices that usually obtain for ordinary qualities

Such an opportunity comes seldom

But now that it is here the discriminating will find many individual pieces and entire suites to enhance the beauty, liveliness and inviting charm of their surroundings

Easy Chairs, High-back Chairs, Wing Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Sofas, Love Seats, Tabourets, Benches, Ottomans, Foot Stools, Library Tables, Drop-leaf Tables, Tea-Tables, Wall Cabinets, Sofa Tables, Consoles, Commodes, Desks, Mirrors, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites

Many pieces are authentic reproductions and are upholstered in fine Brocades, Damasks, Brocatelles, Velvets, Tapestries and Needlepoints

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## Country Pastimes take the place of City Pleasures

The smart world travels countryward. And whether that be mountains or seashore, in this country or abroad, trunks and bags are bulging with chic sports clothes. For vacationing means tennis, riding, golfing, swimming, motoring, yachting, and the proper clothes for each. For all these delightful Summer sports, we are now prepared to furnish not only the correct attire but fitting accessories for each costume.

Togs for the Equestrienne

Tennis Clothes

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Top Coats for Motoring

Bathing Costumes

Smart Yachting Apparel

—with the Meadowbrook (registered) Six-piece Ensemble offering a number of smart costumes for various kinds of sports

And for the Summer traveler, a most comprehensive selection of smart and serviceable luggage is now on display

**PRICE FAIRNESS:** In every way the interests of the customer are considered in the store of B. Altman & Co.—shopping comfort is emphasized and fair prices will be found on all merchandise from the popular kind to the finest obtainable in American and foreign markets.

## ATHLETICS SET A FAST PACE

Philadelphia Fans Turn  
Out to Cheer Connie  
Mack on to Pennant

AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	38	35
Washington	38	35
Chicago	38	35
Baltimore	38	35
St. Louis	31	42
Detroit	18	54
New York	25	49
Boston	14	57

RESULTS FRIDAY

Washington 7, Boston 3.

Detroit 13, Chicago 3.

Philadelphia 6, New York 4.

St. Louis 7, Cleveland 4.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Washington 1.

Washington 7, Boston 1.

Philadelphia 6, New York 7.

Cleveland 7, Detroit 3.

Chicago 8, St. Louis 2.

DETROIT 4, CLEVELAND.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 9, New York 6 (12 innings).

St. Louis 15, Chicago 11.

Philadelphia 6, New York 5.

Cleveland 6, Detroit 4.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.

Washington at New York.

Chicago at Detroit.

St. Louis at Cleveland.

The eyes of the entire baseball world are today centered upon the American League, which is at present in first place in the American League and leading the clubs a merry chase. There is nothing more encouraging to baseball fans than to have their home team, after a long stay at the bottom, jump up to the true standing, suddenly spring forth with the possibilities of a pennant winner. Philadelphia fans who have waited over a period of 11 years for something to cheer are now hardy enough to turn out in great numbers to urge on the smoothly working 1925 baseball team developed by Manager Connie Mack.

In 1914 Philadelphia won a pennant in the American League, one of the greatest baseball teams in the history of the major leagues. There followed a bad slump and from 1915 to 1923, the team finished in last place in the league. In 1923 Philadelphia finished in fifth in 1924, sixth showing that during the last two years Connie Mack was at last making some progress. It has been a long and hard experience for Manager Mack to get back to the place which he occupied as the coach of the team. His perseverance and patience was this year to be rewarded. That he must have had some inkling as to the possibilities of the club this year was evidenced before the season opened with the surprising capacity of the Park was in evidence. He himself, however, has been silent as to what he expected of the club, for he stated that from last year's experience when he expected a great deal from his team and was disappointed he was not going to be so outspoken but just hope for the best. Apparently the best is headed his way at last.

### Big Attendance

Seventy thousand people attended the two games on Memorial Day between Philadelphia and New York, both games being won by the Athletics. The pace that the present leaders are setting, today, is one that has been hard for the Washington team, last year's champions, to follow closely. After losing Tuesday, Wednesday, to Washington, the Athletics held on to first place by winning a double-header from the champions.

The exceptional pitching of Gray, Rommel, and Harris has been the big reason for Boston's success this year, although the offensive work of the team is not to be overlooked. Gray to date has won 8 and lost 0. Rommel has won 6 and lost 1 while Harris has won 4 and lost 1. Groves, the pitcher whom Manager Mack set upon whose shoulders a great deal of Manager Mack's pennant hopes had rested, pitched his first full game of the season on Memorial Day against New York. He won the game but his big falling, the lack of tact, was still in evidence. He gave six bases on balls but was retaliated by striking out nine men. If Groves could develop control he would without doubt be one of the best pitchers in the league, and practically assure Philadelphia a pennant. They are saying a great deal for a recruit pitcher but he certainly has the possibilities.

### Athletics Meet Boston

Philadelphia begins a four-game series against Boston today, and should remain in the lead until Boston, Washington is the only team to threaten thus far in any way to take the laurels away from Philadelphia this year. The Senators have won four and lost three against the less experienced teams, and the same perseverance it showed last year and must be considered a pennant contender. The race between Washington and Philadelphia should be interesting to say the least.

Under the leadership of E. T. Collins has gained renewed impetus and looks like a different team from last year. The loyalty of the players to their new manager and the wish that the team be up near the top again is reflected in the enthusiasm in the team's playing. A team impelled by such a motive is always a hard opponent to contend with and much can be expected from the White Sox, for they fall down, but not because they haven't tried hard. Washington won a pennant last year when impelled by a like motive.

The loss of ground by Cleveland did not come as a big surprise to many. The pitchers, however, before the opening of the season seemed to show them. Then they began to show up and the tremendous hitting of the team has failed to keep it up in the standing. In the coming week's play at least most of the attention will be given to the program of Philadelphia and Washington.

Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis maintained a tie in games won and lost during the past week, each team having five wins and two losses. Detroit made the best showing with five victories and two defeats, while Chicago in third place slipped somewhat with three victories and four defeats. Cleveland had a bad week, winning only three and losing six. New York won four and lost five.

### CANNES FA CRITICIZED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—A. R. Cannies, New York, world's three-cushion billiard champion, in ripping the playing cloths on the table on which he spent his life, said yesterday that Hoppe of New York, former world's billiards champion, was being played meets with some criticism in England. In the other camp, Hoppe refused to continue the 600 point series after the incident, but with endorsement. He had been led to believe that, after leading up to the eighth block, blamed the cloth for his slump. He claims the cloth requires a fast playing surface.

### NEWARK DEFEATS GIANTS

NEWARK, June 1—Newark defeated the New York World's three-cushion billiard champion in a game here yesterday in an American Soccer League game. Dickie scored twice for Newark in the first half and Brown responded for the Giants after the interval.

## SMITH LEADS IN EASTERN TRIALS

Turns in 140 for Difficult Lido  
Golf Course

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 1.—Turning in two brilliant 76s for the difficult Lido golf course, Frank Smith, Lakeview led the qualifiers in the eastern tryouts for the right to compete in the United States open golf championship tournament which is to be held at Worcester, Mass., next week, with a card of 140 for the 55 holes.

This was three strokes better than the card turned in by R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, the present amateur and former open champion who was second.

Smith had an advantage in the day of play, as conditions were favorable at the time he went over the course with the first section. When the second section played it was raining hard and conditions were far from the best and yet Jones turned in 147.

The cards of the qualifiers follow:

1st, 140. Te-  
R. T. Jones Jr.  
2nd, 141. W. C. Hagen, New York.  
3rd, 142. J. G. Curley, Nantucket.  
4th, 143. Jack Forrester, Hollywood.  
5th, 144. Jack Goldie, North Jersey.  
6th, 145. M. O'Leahen, Plainfield.  
7th, 146. F. J. Guillet, Woodland.  
8th, 147. D. E. Arment, New York.  
9th, 148. T. L. Kerigan, Swanwy.  
10th, 149. G. M. Christ, Rochester.  
11th, 150. J. M. Baile, Bridgeport.  
12th, 151. John Jones, Brook.  
13th, 152. Thomas Jones, Fall River.  
14th, 153. Peter H. Hart, Lexington.  
15th, 154. Jack Beekel, Youthak.  
16th, 155. James Maiden, Hamp.  
17th, 156. H. V. East, Long Meadow.  
18th, 157. T. L. Kerigan, Swanwy.  
19th, 158. W. C. Hagen, City.  
20th, 159. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
21st, 160. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
22nd, 161. Farrel, Quaker Ridge.  
23rd, 162. James B. Law, Cherry Hill.  
24th, 163. F. W. Clark, Asheville.  
25th, 164. Arthur De Mange, Plymouth.  
26th, 165. Arthur De Mange, Plymouth.  
27th, 166. Peter Harmon, Onondaga.  
28th, 167. George Dernbach, Providence.  
29th, 168. Andrew Brown, Lido.  
30th, 169. Charles Thom, Shimcock Meadow.  
31st, 170. Angel de Torre, Spain.  
32nd, 171. Edward Gow, Weston, Mass.  
33rd, 172. J. P. Novak, Cohoes.  
34th, 173. Jack Gordon, Fresh Meadow.  
35th, 174. G. M. Christ, Rochester.  
36th, 175. D. E. Arment, New York.  
37th, 176. T. L. Kerigan, Swanwy.  
38th, 177. W. C. Hagen, City.  
39th, 178. W. C. Hagen, City.  
40th, 179. F. J. Guillet, Woodland.  
41st, 180. T. L. Kerigan, Swanwy.  
42nd, 181. W. C. Hagen, City.  
43rd, 182. J. G. Curley, Nantucket.  
44th, 183. G. M. Christ, Rochester.  
45th, 184. D. E. Arment, New York.  
46th, 185. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
47th, 186. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
48th, 187. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
49th, 188. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
50th, 189. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
51st, 190. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
52nd, 191. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
53rd, 192. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
54th, 193. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.  
55th, 194. Leo A. Gilan, Oak Ridge.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 9, New York 6 (12 innings).  
St. Louis 15, Chicago 11.

Philadelphia 6, New York 5.

Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Washington 1.

Washington 7, Boston 3.

Philadelphia 6, New York 7.

Cleveland 7, Detroit 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 9, New York 6 (12 innings).  
St. Louis 15, Chicago 11.

Philadelphia 6, New York 5.

Cleveland 7, Detroit 4.

RESULTS SATURDAY

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Washington 7, Boston 3.

Philadelphia 6,

## NEW CHAMPIONS IN THE I.A.A.A.

Not a 1924 Individual Title Holder Able to Repeat  
—Two New Records

### I. A. A. A. TEAM STANDING

College	Points
Southern California	22
Princeton	22
Yale	22½
Harvard	22
Pennsylvania	22
Cornell	18½
California	12½
Mass.	12
Pennsylvania State	12
Stanford	11
Georgia	5
Holy Cross	5
Columbus	4
Brown	4
Dartmouth	4
Boston College	4

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Fifteen new individual champions, a new team champion and two new records are today on the books of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America as the result of the finals of the annual outdoor track and field championship meet at Franklin Field Saturday. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of the association so many title-holders have been forced to surrender their titles to new champions at one meet as was the case this year.

New records were made in two field events—the 15-pound shotput and the discus. The record in the discus was made by C. L. Houser of the University of Southern California, Olympic champion in the shot and discus, threw the discus 150ft. 2¾in., breaking the former record held by S. Hartman of Lehigh Stanford University. The record for the 16-pound shotput was made Saturday by R. G. Hills of Princeton when he won the event with a put of 49ft. 9¾in. This bettered a new record he made on Friday by ¾ of an inch.

B. M. Norton of Yale was the individual star of the meet as he scored 12 of the 26½ points made by his college. He won the running broad jump, discus second, the 150ft. 2¾in. dash and third in the 220-yard dash.

University of Southern California, which was competing in one of the meets for team championships with 30 points, it was marked with 26½ points and events which gave the Trojans the title as they scored only three points in the track events from a fourth and fifth place in the 100. They showed exceptionally well in the discus, making 23 points in these three events. Princeton, which failed to score a single point in the track events, was second with 29½, while Yale, which won the title last year, was third with 26½ points.

The summary: 100-Yard Dash—Won by Chester Bowmen, Syracuse; B. M. Norton, Yale, second; Cornell, third; K. L. Lloyd, Southern California, fourth; B. L. Taylor, Southern California, fifth.

150-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Russell, Cornell; G. L. Hill, Pennsylvania, second; B. M. Norton, Yale, third; V. W. Ascher, Georgetown, fourth; P. S. Barlow, Columbia, fifth. Time—35.54.

200-Yard Dash—Won by C. P. Tierney, Holy Cross; C. S. Gage, Yale, second; A. E. Paulsen, Cornell, third; Oliver Proudford, Syracuse, fifth. Time—47.9s.

One-Mile Run—Won by E. C. Haggerty, Harvard; J. H. Theobald, Georgetown, third; J. H. Stewart, Pennsylvania State, fourth; Thomas Cavanaugh, Boston College, fifth. Time—4:01.5.

Two-Mile Run Won by W. L. Tibbits, Harvard; K. B. Barclay, Pennsylvania State, second; C. L. Houser, Stanford, third; T. E. Scudder, Princeton, fourth. Time—8m. 53.5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by John Brandenburg, Exeter, distance 150ft. 2¾in.; John L. Keeling, Andover, second; B. L. Rubino, Exeter, third. Time—21.2s.

Discus Throw—Won by John Brandenburg, Exeter, distance 150ft. 2¾in.; John L. Keeling, Andover, second; B. L. Rubino, Exeter, third. Time—115ft. 2¾in. (new record).

third; A. T. Ross, Southern California, and G. P. Deacon, Yale, 8ft. 11in. tied for fifth.

Discus Throw—Won by C. E. Borah, Brooklyn, distance 143ft. 8in. second; N. F. Anderson, Southern California, 138ft. 7¾in. third; R. G. Hills, Princeton, 131ft. 9¾in. fourth; C. F. Gates, Princeton, 131ft. 9¾in. fifth.

Javelin Throw—Won by C. F. Gates, Princeton, distance 160ft. 10¾in.; Kenneth Caskey, Cornell, 160ft. 10¾in.; Robert L. Putnam, 159ft. 5¾in.; third; C. C. Biggs, Syracuse, 151ft. 11¾in.; fourth; A. L. McManus, Boston College, 151ft. 11¾in. fifth.

ANDOVER WINS  
FROM EXETER

C. E. Borah Jr. Captures  
Four First Places

## BROOKLYN AGAIN GAINS ON GIANTS

New York's Margin Receives  
Another Cut in Past  
Week's Play

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	17	.575
Brooklyn	23	17	.555
Pittsburgh	21	17	.547
Philadelphia	18	19	.487
Boston	17	21	.447
Chicago	17	25	.352
St. Louis	25	—	—

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 11, Boston 5.  
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Philadelphia 7, Giants 4.

New York 14, Philadelphia 5.

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.

Chicago 7, Cincinnati 6.

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 11, Boston 5.

Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Philadelphia 7, Giants 4.

New York 14, Philadelphia 5.

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.

Chicago 7, Cincinnati 6.

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.

RESULTS TUESDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TUESDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 11, Boston 5.

Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Philadelphia 7, Giants 4.

New York 14, Philadelphia 5.

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.

Chicago 7, Cincinnati 6.

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES THURSDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Brooklyn 11, Boston 5.

Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 5.

Philadelphia 7, Giants 4.

New York 14, Philadelphia 5.

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 1.

Chicago 7, Cincinnati 6.

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES SATURDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES SUNDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES MONDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS TUESDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES TUESDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES WEDNESDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
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Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 2.  
St. Louis 1, Cincinnati 0.

GAMES MONDAY

Boston at Philadelphia.

New York at Brooklyn.

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Irish Constitution

*Studies in the Constitution of the Irish Free State*, by J. G. Swift MacNeill. London: The Talbot Press. 12s. 6d. net.

A Review by

DARRELL FIGGIS

Who Was Chairman of the Committee That Drafted the Irish Constitution in 1922

**S**O THE Irish Constitution has embarked on the sea of controversies. That was inevitable and necessary. But that first of these commentaries should have come from the pen of Swift MacNeill, who in the days when the Irish members attended the British Parliament was acknowledged to be among its leading constitutional lawyers, and has long been professor of constitutional law at the National University, is a fortunate occurrence.

It is all the more pleasant, therefore, to note his words of approbation. "The new Irish Constitution," he says, in an introduction to this book, "comes from the Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, 'in poignant contrast with its predecessor, contains provisions and capacities for development calculated to excite the envy and admiration of lovers of the British Constitution, even if they be so enthusiastic and devoted as to think it, in the quaint language of George III, 'the most perfect of human formations.' Such words as these, from the elder school of politicians to the younger, may perhaps be accepted as a sign of grace in both."

### A Different Political Theory

It is a pity that Prof. Swift MacNeill's method in the book should have thrust out of consideration the one feature of the Irish Constitution from which even quantity of legislation refers to the fact that it is quite different from the other constitutions of the Commonwealth of Nations. Everything about it marks it off from them. It looks as unlike them as a careful study shows it to be.

Why is this? The answer is that it is laid out on a different plan because it is conceived in a different political philosophy. The British Constitution proceeds on the philosophy that all authority comes from above, from the citizens of the State, in whom all power is vested. The first assumes its fount of authority to be sovereign. So does the second. The first accordingly proceeds in order downward, from the King through the Executive to the Upper House to the Lower House, leaving the people out

native, executive, and judicial, are derived," is no less evident." The reason for this is to be found in the plan and philosophy of the Irish Constitution.

Prof. Swift MacNeill is not able to enter upon this aspect of his study, fundamental though it be, because he has chosen the method of a running commentary. Each of the articles is taken in turn, discussed in its bearings, and set against precedents drawn from the author's extraordinarily full knowledge of British constitutional law and practice.

**Fundamental and Deliberate**

The difference is fundamental and it was deliberate; and it was deliberate because it was meant to be fundamental. That is why, as Prof. Swift MacNeill says, "the design of the framers of the Irish Constitution that Dail Eireann should be master of the Executive is clearly manifested. Their aim that Dail Eireann itself should be the express image of Ireland, and the servant of the people of Ireland, from whom, as in the words of the Constitution, 'all powers of government and all authority, legis-

## Labor's Man on Horseback

*Seventy Years of Life and Labor: An Autobiography*, by Samuel Gompers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$10.

**H**ARD times in England drove a family of Dutch Jewish linsemen from the slums of London's Spitalfields, hard by the Ghetto, across the Atlantic Ocean in 1863 and brought to the United States the future leader of American organized labor. Samuel Gompers landed in New York without skyscrapers. It was a day of horse-cars and draft riots. The young newcomer shed his British accent and British clothes immediately and found an unprecedented luxury in a New York East Side that was actually hardly less squalid than the London East Side he had left. Immediately he went to work. When 10 years and three months old he had left school in London for good. In America he straightway came in contact with the Cooper Union, and for many years attended occasional lectures there after working hours.

### Inherent Ability

There is an obscure period in the lives of many successful men when the first upward spring toward fortune is made. But Gompers' entire life was a matter of inherent character and ability. His autobiography shows this strikingly. While he was in a Pearl Street shop in New York at the age of 16 the workers elected him to present their grievances to the employer. This the boy did, and won his case. From the outside he was a "good talker." Added to this was a robust character recalling that of Roosevelt and

an irresistible mixture of the dynamic and dramatic. He rose to power with the development of the American trade union movement, with which he early associated himself.

Having forged a strong union in his own trade, Gompers assisted in forming the American Federation of Labor in 1886, and held its presidency, with a break of only one year, for the next four decades. At first he very reluctantly took the unremunerative post, which offered only \$1000 a year and which demanded his whole time. "Money was scarce," he writes. "There was not always enough for paper and ink. Henry remembers as one of his duties as office boy to borrow little ink bottles and could not money to buy a new bottle." Today the American Federation of Labor has a membership of several millions.

### Never a Theorist

Samuel Gompers was never a theorist, and from the start disliked the Socialist type that has made up the Socialists in other countries. In this attitude lay his strength and leadership. He left American labor with tremendous personal gains. His history is likely to decide that he left it with no guiding philosophy to steer it in the future. The time comes in all movements when the ideals lying over the horizon are as important as those five miles down the lane. Samuel Gompers was the "strong man" needed at the outset for the weak unions. He picked up the fragments that the Knights of Labor theorists had left. But strangely enough he became a sort of proletarian Man on Horseback in a realm in which it was the essence of paradox that a dictator should exist. He carried everywhere a detestation of labor "intellectuals" and "radicals" hardly matched outside the confines of a capitalists' club. Everywhere his objective was the immediate, practical end of shorter hours or higher pay. It is to his honor that under him American unionism made extraordinary advances, and in these fields at any rate won its unquestioned place at the forefront of world labor.

## A Book of Modern Minstrelsy

*Wings to Dare*, by Grace Hoffman White. Portland, Me.: The Mosher Press.

The old-time minstrel as he went, accompanied by the sun and rain, from place to place must have had the experience, for it is a very common one, of finding the bud of poetry composed along the way become luxuriant bloom by contact with an appreciative audience. Beginning with his simpler songs, he would see the playing child on the hearth fire, and a smile, the housewife's stitching fingers, the soldier's sword and weapons laid aside. Infused into his heart, his inspiration rekindles the singer, his sweeps of melody become broader and his tone grander.

Very aptly the preface to Mrs. White's book of poems speaks of them as April lyrics. They are delicate and tender buds of poetry. Mrs. White has a keen love for nature and her happiest lines are inspired by it. Witness the refreshment of "Morning" and of "Soltitude" in a more interpretive mood.

The poet's audience has for a decade been occupied with a business of war and peacemaking, and poetry has hesitated upon the threshold, unsure of welcome. The world's attention is now being caught and held by song's beginning. There is reason to feel that the audience's interest is rapidly rising, and with encouragement it may be that a new Golden Age of melody will be ushered in.

## BOOK MARKERS

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333 West 86th St., New York, N. Y.

## Two Books of Verse

*Hesperides*, by Ridgely Torrence. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75. *Songs and Other Poems*, by John Erskine. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25.

**I**F A man does not keep step with the times, Thoreau once said, "it may be that he has a different drummer." Mr. Ridgely Torrence has not tried to keep pace with his younger poetic contemporaries during the last 10 or 15 furious years, and in the present book he shows us why. He has been listening all this while to a different music, and he brings us here many sonorous echoes of what he has heard. During these noisy years he has been singing too, although at rarer intervals than we could have wished and in a voice not easy to detect above the contemporary clamor. While others have been trying all things in an effort to make technical cleverness take the place of poetry, he has been content to hold fast that which is good. If the book he now gives us seems a little out of mode that may be only because it is deeply beautiful... because it is wholly beautiful... in short, it is poetry.

The voice of this poet has increased greatly in range and intensity, as we should have expected, since his first appearance in "The

Both writers deal with the immediate present and with the pressure of modernity upon our hearts and dreams, in a versification which owes much to the past.

This contrast between subject matter and expression is clearest in Mr. Erskine's delightful tour de force about the *Poetical Bus Driver*, which is written in admirable Spenserian stanzas. Both men know and remember a great deal more about the poetical past and its properties than like a river running through the night."

Mr. John Erskine's book contains much smooth and competent versemaking which makes no deep impression upon the reader because it has not, apparently, been deeply felt.

To say that Mr. Erskine's mood is almost uniformly riant and that Mr. Torrence has preserved a tone of high solemnity does not explain the differences between the two books.

## A Literary Comic Strip

*The English Comic Characters*, by J. B. Priestley. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 7s. 6d. net.

**N**IN THIS book Mr. Priestley presents us with 10 studies of individual comic characters from English literature, and two Shakespearean groups, namely the Ilyrian comedians from "Twelfth Night," and Falstaff and his circle.

One of the humor of character can stir the depths. The humor of incident and situation that does not proceed from character, however artfully it may be contrived, is at its best in an ordinary play.

One of the two individual characters from Shakespeare are Bully Bottom and Touchstone. Bully Bottom, however, artfully it may be contrived, is at its best in an ordinary play.

The humor of character goes down and touches, surely but tenderly, the very roots of our common human nature.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

**O**ur Presidents in Verse, by F. Leopold Schmidt. Washington, D. C.: The Author's Clipping Bureau.

**The New International Year Book**, edited by Frank Moore Colby and Robert T. Wade. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$6.75.

**The Essential American Tradition**, by Jessie Lee Bennett. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$3.

**The Peasants**, Vol. IV, Summer, by Ladislas Raymont. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

**Flemminger's Fiddle**, by A. E. Copeland. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

**Old King Cole and Other Medieval Plays**, by Josephine Elliott Krohn. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

**The Harp of Fate**, by William F. Kirk. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

**A Son of the Cincinnati**, by Montague Brisard. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

**The Valley of Sisyphus**, by Marshall P. Hall. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

**The Best Love Stories of 1924**, by Muriel Miller Humphrey. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

**Victors**, by Leonie Aminoff. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

**Little Grey Goose**, by Felicité LaFever. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. \$1.

**Lilith**, by Greville Macdonald. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

**Putnam's French Cross Word Puzzle Book**, by Henry E. Mills. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

## Cotton and Theories

*Robert Owen*, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Benn. 15s. net.

**T**HIS is the first volume of a new series of biographies edited by Mr. Philip Guedalla, dealing with "Curiosities in Politics." Mr. Guedalla also announces that he intends the volumes to represent "the art, as distinct from the industry, of biography," and on that understanding he has certainly been fortunate with his first item in the series. Mr. Cole's life of Robert Owen is, we venture to think, a lively, lustier piece of work than his longer portrait of Cobbett, published in the earlier part of the year. His Cobbett was diligent and monumental; his Robert Owen is no less diligent, but more selective and swiftly explanatory.

### His Business Career

A career like that of Robert Owen has in many ways a bigger interest than that of William Cobbett. Great figure as Cobbett was in his time, he was a relic, or survival—he looked back to what he considered the golden age of peasant England. Owen looked forward always; he had at first been inclined to support Owen's notions. He lived to be more and more of a social theorist (and wonderfully right and in advance of his time some of his theories) and less and less of a practical success.

The abilities which built up his personal fortune and the great experiment at New Lanark lost him in the hopeless application of unworkable theories—the control of New Lanark passed from him, the "New Harmony" settlement in Indiana collapsed most expensively, his "Labor Exchanges" and the "Trades Union" fared no better. He passed on in 1858 at the age of 87, and by that time he had lived long enough to be described by Harriet Martineau as "always a gentle bore in regard to his dogmas," and by Sir Leslie Stephen as one of those "boredes who are the salt of the earth." But he had left behind him an extraordinarily interesting collection of his writings, and had left his mark widely if not deeply on the face of his world. Mr. Cole's book is a most readable survey of that life and its results.

leonic War, came his plan for relieving the poor by the establishment of

"Villages of Co-operation."

"Parallelograms of Paupers," said Cobbett and his followers contemptuously,

and after that came the widening

breach with the official classes who

had at first been inclined to support

Owen's notions. He lived to be more

and more of a social theorist (and

wonderfully right and in advance

of his time some of his theories)

and less and less of a practical suc-

cess. The abilities which built up

his personal fortune and the great

experiment at New Lanark lost him

in the hopeless application of un-

workable theories—the control of

New Lanark and his name was

becoming widely known as that of

not only the wisest and most enlight-

ened manufacturer of his time, but

also one of the most commercially

successful.

### Breach With Official Classes

Essentially a romantic, Mr. Torrence does not find himself entirely at home in his generation—but what true poet ever has?—but his yearning for the peregrinations of the poet's heart is certainly a mark of his genius. The "Bird and the Tree," vivid as a flash of lightning out of a black cloud, mingling compassion with savage indignation; "The Son," mingling grief with humorous incon-

sequence; "The Lesser Children at the Hunting Season," is perhaps the most touching and persuasive poem ever penned on behalf of "our little brothers the birds."

### Contrasts

Whoever wished to know what is meant by the phrase "pure poetry," recently revived after a century and a half, should read "Santa Barbara Beach," which carries a world of suggested meanings upon nothing but imagery and impressions. "Three O'Clock" is a masterpiece of hard, sharp outline, and brilliant with a sense of pity with unforgettable poignancy. "The Bird and the Tree," vivid as a flash of lightning out of a black cloud, mingling compassion with savage indignation; "The Son," mingling grief with humorous incon-

sequence; "The Lesser Children at the Hunting Season," is perhaps the most touching and persuasive poem ever penned on behalf of "our little brothers the birds."

### Then, with the close of the Napo-

leonic War, came his plan for reliev-

ing the poor by the establish-

ment of "Villages of Co-

## THE HOME FORUM

## "Roses, Roses, All the Way"

THE rose is the oldest cultivated flower. Its origin is hidden in the far distant past. It has come down to us bearing the homage of ages to receive still the same homage to its unchanged and changeless beauty.

We call the rose the queen of flowers, not knowing perhaps that its royal crown was, according to legend, first bestowed by the Olympian gods. So says Greek mythology, confirmed by Sappho's poem.

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign  
In matchless beauty on the plain,  
The Rose (mankind will all agree),  
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be."

The pride of plants, the grace of flowers; The blush of meads, the eyes of flowers;

Its beauties charm the rods above; Its fragrance is the breath of love; Its foliage wantons in the air, Luxuriant like the flowing hair; It shines in blooming splendor gay, While sephyrus on its bosom play."

Among the Greeks the rose was consecrated to Aurora, the goddess of dawn, who, according to Homer, painted the morning clouds with rosy fingers and perfumed the air with roses. The flower was also dedicated to Harpocrates, the Olympian god of silence. The fable runs that Cupid once bribed Harpocrates to silence with the gift of a rose. From this legend came the custom among certain tribes of suspending a rose from the ceiling of their council chamber to enjoin silence on council proceedings; hence the familiar expression "sub-rosea."

far-famed Island was, in ancient times, given over to the culture of the rose. The Greeks named it the Isle of Roses, their word for rose being Rhodon, so it has been the Isle of Rhodes ever since.

The mere mention of the long struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York bring to mind the symbolism of the red rose and the white rose, which were the heraldic symbols embodied in England's noble architecture with their final garlanding together in the reign of Henry VII. As lasting a memorial as those cut in marble and stone is that early scene in Shakespeare's Henry VII, when, in the Temple Garden, Plantagenet exclaims

"Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak, In dumb signs proclaim your thoughts: Let him that is a true-born gentleman stand upon the honor of his birth, If he suppose that I have pleaded truth, From off the brier pluck a white rose with me."

To this Somerset retorts, "Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,

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But dare maintain the party of the truth,  
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me."

As far back as history goes, we find literature garlanded with roses. Going back to the Greeks, we find Sappho's poetry rose-strewn: "For with many a garland of violets and sweet roses mingled, you have decked your flowing locks," in allusion to the custom of wearing wreaths at feasts. Anacreon echoes the same ceremonial use of flowers. "Around thy temple roses twine," while in one of his odes he pays this flower most graceful tribute:

"Rose! thou art the sweetest flower That ever drank the amber shower; Rose! thou art the fondest child Of dimpled spring, the wood-nymph wild!"

With the Romans, no banquet, no ceremonial, no private entertainment was complete without its roses. Horace writes, "unguentis et numinis subriva flores amoenos ferre subire" (bring perfumes and the too brief blossoms of the lovely rose).

Isaiah says: "The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." In the Apocrypha we find,

"I was exalted like a palm tree in Engaddi and as a rose plant in Jerico"; and

"Harken unto me ye holy children, and bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field."

As we step aside from the classics, we find that the Olympian gods are not the only ones to crown the rose queen. Herrick, in "The Parliament of Roses," writes,

"I dreamt the roses one time went To meet and sit in parliament; . . . Then in that parley all those powers Voted the rose the queen of flowers."

Thomas Campion, while recognizing the charm of others, pays especial homage to the floral queen:

"Divers, divers flowers affect For some private dear respect: Strow about, strow about! Let everyone his own effect But he's none of Flora's friend That will not the rose command."

In similar vein Christina Rossetti:

"The lily has an air,  
And the snowdrop a grace,  
And the sweet pea a way,  
And the heartsease a face,—  
Yet there's nothing like the rose When she blows."

Wotton shows no wavering devotion in his lines

"You violet that first appear,  
By your pure purple mantles known  
Like proud virgins of the year,  
As if the spring were all your own—  
Where are you when the rose is blown?"

An anthology of rose poetry would make a small library. There is scarcely a poet who has not paid homage to the flower or used it figuratively to convey some beautiful emotion, some exalted thought.

F. M.

## Fragrance

On the whole, less has been done in cultivating flowers for perfume than for color and form, except for commercial purposes. Indeed, to some extent fragrance has been sacrificed for form, just as flavor in fruit has been sacrificed for size.

Old-fashioned flowers are perhaps still the most fragrant. With all his cultivation the florist has not improved upon a bank of violets, "stealing and giving odors." The rich sweetness of some of the older roses has never been surpassed.

A little child can distinguish between the sweet violet and the dog violet, and yet one is not more perfect as a flower form than the other. Fragrance is a floral extra. It is a flower's last gift, yet first in our esteem. If it but gives sweetness, we need not sacrifice its other perfections. Lacking the perfume no flower is all about him, and from the fields below comes the faint rumor of running water where

"laughs the immortal river still Under the mill, under the mill."

What the Seedsman Sells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He sells far more than little seeds Close huddled in a packet's hold. He sells the summer's witchery— Azure, soft flame, and gold.

He sells long dreams that will come true;

For every lifted flower face, Showing its beauty to the sun. Makes earth a fairer place.

The wonder in the lily's cup. The rapture in the bird's glad tune Are in the little seeds named "Rose." Where beats the heart of June.

Let those who will seek richer wares, There is no lovelier boon than this:

To watch the sweet, sure blossoming Of happy promises.

Imogen Clark

The Heron

That great lake of snow which has just flocked over the lake was a white heron.

Motionless, at the end of a sand bank, the white heron watches the winter—Li-Tai-Po. Trans. from the Chinese-Toussaint and Joerissen.

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Among the illustrations which Maudie Parrish made for Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age" one of the happiest is the picture of a simple lad leaning over a little round pool in a formal garden. The text, "I slipped into the trickles of water," is in itself a dreamland. Now a garden, whether formal or informal, is nought (or at least some of us so contend) unless it is a gateway into dreamland. The true garden will always have power to transport us thither.

There is no denying it, either formal or informal, that the water itself is "all a wonder and a wild desire," this thing that is almost no thing. William Sharp you remember declared it to be the "most immaterial of natural things."

The Ancients always found water indispensable to a garden. In all arid or tropical countries it has been utility as well as a decorative luxury. The Romans made an art of garden hydraulics. The Italians and French followed their example, the French with their gaiety of ingenuity developing the art to a degree that dazes and amazes. The English, in spite of the fact that the moist climate makes the water feature decorative rather than utilitarian, have

always delighted to introduce pools, fountains and even jets d'eau into their garden schemes.

But it is curiously enough, that most ancient English avowals of naturalism, William Wordsworth, who has taken up the cudgel for these artistic features. It is not always remembered that Wordsworth was himself something of a landscapist as we would say today, and that he seriously considered "the laying out of grounds" to be one of "the liberal arts." He had the pleasure of exercising his taste for this liberal art in helping his friends, Sir George and Lady Beaumont, plan their winter garden at Coleorton. And there he did not neglect to recommend a "stone foundation." In urging this feature he said "the stone work would accord with the wall" of the garden, and "the sparkling water hues of the flowers and blossoms and

form a lively contrast to the sober colours of the evergreens, while the murmur in a district where the sound of water (if we except the little trickling that is to be under the wych elm) is nowhere else heard, could not but be soothing and delightful."

He even went farther in his praise of fountains and declared that jets d'eau are covetable things because they scatter round them and the halos and rainbows which the misty vapour shows in sunshine, and the dewy freshness which it seems to spread through the air."

Rainbows in the vapor. Some of us, indeed, having but a small, pretentious garden plot, can catch sight of rainbows in spray made by a commonplace hose and nozzle. But who of us, if he could, would not choose to discover them in a fountain?

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## Inspired Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**A**MONG all the idolatries which deceive and afflict the children of men, it would appear that misguided ambition is one of the worst. It is a traitor to both honor and reason, spiritual sense and judgment; for it treads on truth, violates the promptings of conscience, and destroys one's sense of joy and peace. Obscuring the humanities, it bars honor, self-respect, and fidelity for the unsatisfying, things of time and sense, and makes mortals slaves to materiality. Misguided ambition is a will-o'-the-wisp which leads men and women into the swamps of disappointed hopes and remorse; and no power but the might of God, divine Love, can ever redeem their human existence from the consequences of such mistaken guidance.

Poets and writers of prose, retrospective the courses of human existence which have come under their observation, have seen such ambition as the twin sister of selfish human hope, a "living phantom," "the thief of empire, wealth, or fame,"—a transient power, "leaped with hasty pride." Shakespeare termed it "a vaulting force which o'erleaps itself." How true it is that ambition as a motive for human endeavor, how much better it is to seek for the good of one's fellows! How gratifying it is to know that all can find peace and happiness in the exercise of right ambition, that which is inspired by God, the universal Mind and source of all right desire!

Christian Science teaches that true ambition is allied with hope, and that its outlook is invariably directed toward harmony, the heaven of all of our deepest desires. Mary Baker Eddy makes this plain in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 10) when, in referring to the immortal planting of the Pilgrim Fathers on American shores, she writes, "No dream of avarice or ambition broke their exalted purpose, theirs was the wish to reign in hope's reality—the realm of Love." This desire, then, was the real ambition,—to find a God-inspired dominion and freedom in the

work together, they were Carroll and Tenniel. Tenniel's clear, pain-taking finish and irreproachable humor of grotesque figures and humanized animals (his children, "Alice" in particular, were not successful) were depicted exactly in the spirit of Carroll. . . . Yet the latter informed me, in all sincerity, that, with the exception of Tennyson's drawings! It was almost as surprising as if W. S. Gilbert had said he did not admire Arthur Sullivan's music, or vice versa! But Carroll said so to me, and more than once. If Carroll had continued to work with Tenniel, as Gilbert did with Sullivan, there is no doubt that all his books would have been as successful as the two which they worked together. But, alas, Lewis Carroll was two very different persons; Tenniel could not tolerate "that conceited old Don" any more. Dear Carroll said, "I like his wit, but, alas, he is a dull man, and his jokes, elaborate, though they are, are not very funny." Carroll's drawings! He did not like Tennyson's drawings! It was almost as surprising as if W. S. Gilbert had said he did not admire Arthur Sullivan's music, or vice versa! But Carroll said so to me, and more than once. If Carroll had continued to work with Tenniel, as Gilbert did with Sullivan, there is no doubt that all his books would have been as successful as the two which they worked together. But, alas, Lewis Carroll was two very different persons; Tenniel could not tolerate "that conceited old Don" any more. Dear Carroll said, "I like his wit, but, alas, he is a dull man, and his jokes, elaborate, though they are, are not very funny." Carroll's drawings! He did not like Tennyson's drawings! It was almost as surprising as if W. S. Gilbert had said he did not admire Arthur Sullivan's music, or vice versa! But Carroll said so to me, and more than once. If Carroll had continued to work with Tenniel, as Gilbert did with Sullivan, there is no doubt that all his books would have been as successful as the two which they worked together. But, alas, Lewis Carroll was two very different persons; Tenniel could not tolerate "that conceited old Don" any more. Dear Carroll said, "I like his wit, but, alas, he is a dull man, and his jokes, elaborate, though they are, are not very funny." Carroll's drawings! He did not like Tennyson's drawings! It was almost as surprising as if W. S. Gilbert had said he did not admire Arthur Sullivan's music, or vice versa! But Carroll said so to me, and more than once. If Carroll had continued

# Art News and Comment—Musical Events

## University of Pennsylvania— Museum's Chinese Collection

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Special Correspondence  
A SUPERB collection of Chinese art is now for the first time opened in its entirety to the public following the formal dedication of the Charles Curtis Harrison Hall in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The general effect is that of grandeur, of loveliness of purpose, from the great domed height of the building to the detail of the art pieces. The intelligent collector is invariably a student absorbed in research problems whose every acquisition adds something to man's knowledge of art, past or present. The motive behind the gradual up-building of the university's Chinese section has been that of selection—the culling of the best as a memorial to the art of Oriental peoples. And in this search for beauty much light has been thrown on hitherto obscure phases of Chinese culture.

The accidental discovery of Chinese art at one of the greatest achievements in the world is so recent that almost daily new chapters are being added to its history. Today there have issued from the walls of the ruined temple in the Province of Honan priceless frescoes—such as no man had dreamed to be within the scope of Chinese painters. And these panels, painted on stucco, are but one of the many surprising features in the museum's new collection.

### The Elements

The art of China marked the union of philosophy, poetry, and rhythm through the medium of line. The Hindu frescoes are vibrant with color, and denote the repose, the graceful balance of posture in the nine-foot disciples of Buddha, there is a subtlety of movement in the exquisite sweep of lines and colors. The very richness of detail, the flowing intricacy of lines shape a superb and dignified impression, so chaste, so subtle in execution and in knowledge that the result is an astounding simplicity.

In fact, Chinese art, be it fresco, painting or sculpture, presents an object lesson both in conception and execution. It is replete with seeming contradictions. The cool splendor of its philosophy is reinforced by a warmth of color highly emotional in appeal. This check of thought upon emotion, however, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of great Chinese art, where the perfect balance is never destroyed. It is quite possible that the Chinese veneration for line saved their art from the excess which an obsession with form brought to western cultures.

For sheer loveliness the Chinese collection in the university museum is one of the superb achievements of the modern world in its never ending endeavor to rediscover and interpret the past.

The Honan frescoes show the work of some master mural painter who during the Tang Dynasty evolved a series of religious murals as natural in pose as they are masterly in handling. The Chinese artist did not hesitate to reveal the human figure in any position, always with a mental reservation that the chosen posture be one of charm and dignity.

Through Chinese art became emanated through centuries of magnificence, although after the thirteenth century, it showed the invariable symptom of decay, a worship of detail out of all proportion to mass, it still adhered with a shadow of its old grandeur to its unmaterialistic tradition.

### Tang Sculpture

Most impressive were the pair of great Fu lions, redolent of strength and dignity, and those of the sixteenth century, smaller, more ornate, with curling hair and prettily curved necks, elaborate and detailed, yet without the fire of their forebears.

Chinese fashions of dress, changing through the centuries, were an important part in the decline of works of art, according to Dr. George Byron Gordon, director of the Museum. But at present so little is known of Chinese costume chronology that even the most obvious of the differences still baffle those who realize that therein lies an open sesame to many a perplexing problem.

"We are working on that very problem now," says Dr. Gordon, "and some day we shall be able to determine the approximate dates of these objects by means of their dress. Once established, such identification will provide a fixed standard of comparison which will aid in the placing of other works."

Two interesting instances of cos-

tume may be found in two sets of images, one taken from the tomb of a Chinese Princess of the Tang dynasty, the other from that of a lady of rank of the same dynasty, though probably a later century. The differentiation in attire is marked. The Princess and her companions, portraits all, and unusual in their size, fine preservation, and soft beauty of ungazed coloring, reveal a regal simplicity of dress rich in embroidered borders, but with sweeping dignity of line.

The little court lady, however, wears a very ornate gown with sharply tiered skirt and tiered sleeves. Before her, two dancing girls are in the act of an elaborate curtsy, while behind, three little musicians are playing their curious instruments. The movement of the hands of the ladies here dominate the attendants. There is a joyousness in the group which is lacking in the austerity of the portrait statues from the tomb of a Chinese gentleman, and in the fierce attitude of the warrior demons attendant upon him. The mark of rank is strictly kept in the tomb sculptures. A princess, alone, may wear the two-pronged headdress and the three-lobed shoes.

The horses and camels, the largest ever taken from Chinese tombs, reveal again the sympathy between man and beast. The Chinese knew and loved horses, and as every statuette of man or woman was a sensitive character portrait, so may the horses be distinguished one from

### "LITTLE BLOND GIRL"



Photograph by Cusick, Frankfort, Ky.  
PAINTING BY FRANK DUVENECK

### Hartford Arts and Crafts

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special Correspondence)—The annual exhibition of the Hartford Arts and Crafts Club is being held at Atheneum Annex. The exhibition illustrates a wide range of activity. It contains paintings, wood-carving, ceramics, block prints, woven rugs, batik textile designs, tooling leather, decorative screens, craft-work, novelties.

Marion Maercklein, Woodbridge, who has exhibited in Chicago, Boston, and New York, shows block prints, one particularly large piece with the Mayflower design done on linen. Mrs. Pitcon's exhibit includes hooked rugs—an old craft revived by current interest in colonial furniture. Old copper, brass and wrought iron lanterns, sconces and candle holders in some interesting designs adapted to present use are those in the collection shown by C. Wellington Crosby.

Jewelry designs by Jane Dresser always command attention. Frances Hudson Storrs is represented by several paintings, one a fine arrangement of flowers, with truthful values and attractive color.

Cornelia Vetter, William B. Green, Carl Rinnins, are among the artists exhibiting. Elizabeth Porter shows some hand painted trays and a three panel decorative screen. Mme. Cheury exhibits for the first time in Hartford several etchings of scenes in Brittany.

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Whether glazed or ungazed, these animal figurines are apt to be rich in coloring. The glaze deepens the pigment, while the ungazed work possesses a delicacy of tone rarely preserved in its entirety through the centuries.

Apart from the great statues of Kwan-yin, the smaller frescoes from a temple in Turkestan, the large Budhas and Bodhisattvas, and the famous stone reliefs of the horses of Emperor Tang Tai Tsung, so remarkable that the British Museum sent to Philadelphia to obtain a cast, there are many superb examples of the ceramic art, a division in which the collection is particularly rich. Three rare examples of Chinese ware especially prized as the product of that great potter of the Sung Dynasty whose name they bear, and whose secret of glaze and coloring has never since been revealed. A curious feature of his work is that, regardless of his own supremacy, he numbered each of his products. The flower jars, flax jars, plant jars, all tell a mute history of ceramics in China from the dim days when glaze was just developing to the period of its greatest achievement.

The oldest examples of Chinese art in the collection are bronze vessels with dragon designs which date back to the second millennium B.C., while one of the most recent is the large eighteenth century tapestry of birds, Phoenix and cloud design in black gold, rose and blue from the royal palace in Pekin.

D. G.

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Whether glazed or ungazed, these animal figurines are apt to be rich in coloring. The glaze deepens the pigment, while the ungazed work possesses a delicacy of tone rarely preserved in its entirety through the centuries.

Apart from the great statues of

Kwan-yin, the smaller frescoes from a temple in Turkestan, the large Budhas and Bodhisattvas, and the famous stone reliefs of the horses of Emperor Tang Tai Tsung, so remarkable that the British Museum sent to Philadelphia to obtain a cast, there are many superb examples of the ceramic art, a division in which the collection is particularly rich. Three rare examples of Chinese ware especially prized as the product of that great potter of the Sung Dynasty whose name they bear, and whose secret of glaze and coloring has never since been revealed. A curious feature of his work is that, regardless of his own supremacy, he numbered each of his products. The flower jars, flax jars, plant jars, all tell a mute history of ceramics in China from the dim days when glaze was just developing to the period of its greatest achievement.

The oldest examples of Chinese art in the collection are bronze vessels with dragon designs which date back to the second millennium B.C., while one of the most recent is the large eighteenth century tapestry of birds, Phoenix and cloud design in black gold, rose and blue from the royal palace in Pekin.

The little court lady, however, wears a very ornate gown with sharply tiered skirt and tiered sleeves. Before her, two dancing girls are in the act of an elaborate curtsy, while behind, three little musicians are playing their curious instruments. The movement of the hands of the ladies here dominate the attendants. There is a joyousness in the group which is lacking in the austerity of the portrait statues from the tomb of a Chinese gentleman, and in the fierce attitude of the warrior demons attendant upon him. The mark of rank is strictly kept in the tomb sculptures. A princess, alone, may wear the two-pronged headdress and the three-lobed shoes.

The horses and camels, the largest ever taken from Chinese tombs, reveal again the sympathy between man and beast. The Chinese knew and loved horses, and as every statuette of man or woman was a sensitive character portrait, so may the horses be distinguished one from

## Zuloaga in His Paris Studio

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence  
THE Zuloaga of the quiet, secluded studio is the artist who returns to his work with renewed enthusiasm, after a delightful holiday. He is filled with happy thoughts and reminiscences of America, of the enthusiasm of the people for his work, of the beauty of the architecture, of the enormous intensity and ambition that lies at the root of life there.

"What a wonderful people are the Americans!" How bewildered and astonished I was with their cordiality and the great reception of my work. How genuine and demonstrative was their display of enthusiasm. What energy and strength they have stored up! That is what I have learned. The Americans are the most resourceful and accomodating great things. America is the country of the future. I had been told so many conflicting stories of life in America. I decided to go there and see the country for myself. I have seen it, and felt it, and am convinced of its greatness."

He is filled with great emotion as he emphasizes again and again his convictions. But, there are many other things occupying the artist at present. Miguel Utrillo comes to his studio each day to sit for a portrait, and in a few weeks the artist will depart for Switzerland where he will paint Padoueck for a model.

In the studio there are a few portraits of women that one regrets were not included in the American exhibit. Here again is revealed the peculiar ability to animate the features of his sitters with a vitality and nobility that is his own striking manner of doing things. Every detail remains subservient to this intention. If a woman's red hair is her charm, he breathes flame itself into that hair; if in her eyes they are made incisive in their sparkle.

**Portrait Problems**  
"Portraits are so difficult to paint," says Zuloaga. "The members of the family appear to pass judgment; they criticize the mouth, or this eye, or the sadness of the expression. The artist cannot do himself. What must be done is to fill the fill of the many friends and relations. It is very bad. Many years ago Sargent visited my studio and noticed that most of my paintings were portraits. Zuloaga, do not paint portraits, he will crush the artist in you, he said, realizing from his own experience the unpleasantness of interference. But today I am happy because I can choose my sitters. I can afford to refuse commissions. I can paint portraits of people whose personalities interest me."

One hears from this artist, who paints in such an individual manner, admiration for his contemporaries. Zuloaga speaks of his friend, Picasso, of his gigantic ability and resourcefulness and versatility. "His mentality works fast; it is always conceiving new ideas. He does not copy, but works things out for himself. What he does comes from within. But how many petits Picasso, petits Cézannes in Paris! Alas! poor things. They are looking for something new, some combination of what has preceded. They do not know that they must find it within themselves."

They cannot detach themselves from what is their own in personality and racial inheritance, and paint what is general and abstract, combinations of cubes and angles and exotic colors. Such a performance is not human. Every man belongs to some background, some group, he is an expression of it in his art as much as he is in personal appearance. I am Spanish. All my painting is Spanish. Whether it is a lady from Boston that I paint, or Padoueck, it must all filter through my Spanish imagination. If I detach myself from what is real in me, I cease to have

## EDUCATIONAL

**Australian Farm School Avois "Institution" Atmosphere**

Special from Monitor Bureau

**A**BOUT 200 miles south of the city of Perth in Western Australia at a place called Pinjarra is the Fairbridge Farm School. Kingsley Fairbridge, who founded the school, passed away last year, and the story of his work is worth telling.

His ideal, even as quite a young man, was "child rescue," and it was with this idea that he determined to "get education" and become a Rhodes Scholar. As a boy he was earning his living in Rhodesia, and to pass the necessary examination to become a Rhodes Scholar was no easy task, and it was not until his fourth attempt that he passed. Arrived at Oxford he set to work with infectious enthusiasm to preach "child migration" to his fellow students, and started the movement which developed into the Fairbridge Farm School. He would have preferred to found it in South Africa, but various considerations led him to Western Australia.

**Needy Children**

The children, both boys and girls, are taken from the great towns of Britain and are the ordinary needy, street type. The average age is 10½ but there is no rigid rule; a child as young as 5 having been taken. The Commonwealth regulations as to health physique are very strict and must be adhered to. Last year a group of 100 boys and girls about equally divided were sent out and there are now 209 at the school at Pinjarra. The farm consists of 3200 acres, of which only 500 acres have so far been developed. An appeal has been made to raise a sum of £10,000 as a memorial to Kingsley Fairbridge to relieve the farm from financial difficulties and to allow it to extend its activities. The great need is to make it self-supporting as far as possible, as at present considerable quantities of necessities have to come from Perth.

The children are enrolled in cottages, each of which is in charge of a teacher, who is in charge of the work of the best pioneers in the past.

**THE MOTIVATION OF SPEELING**

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

**LESSON 31**

**I**s the competency of both editor and obligee a condition essential to the legal validity of a contract? Does genius sense a need and then devise office accessories adapted thereto, or does the invention itself impel the need?

Unshakable questions like the foregoing revolve the art of conversation. Electrical and pneumatic devices that stop trains short of collisions have been perfected. They function independently of the engineer.

With devastated forests, whence will come cedar poles for telegraph poles and oak for railroad ties?

Business has no tolerance for impertinence or intermeddling. It showers no perquisites on the hale and hardy who cant and whine.

**NOTE TO STUDENT** DERIVATIVE WORDS. PRONOUNCE  
"polis," "medal," inaccuracy, stopping  
"can't, etc. in conditions, validity  
essentially, pneumatic  
questionnaire, telegrapher  
pneumatically intolerant, perquisite

[Lessons appear Monday. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.]

**A Freshman-Week Success**

Cleveland, Ohio  
Special Correspondence  
**D**OUBTLESS no comparison can be made of the Freshman Week at the college for women of Western Reserve University with that of the longer periods and more extensive programs which have proven successful at other institutions. It is possible, however, that it may be interesting to know that a scheme of helping freshmen in their adjustments to their new life can prove of great value even though it covers only a short period of time. Because it was only an experiment and because there were certain "doubting Thomases," it seemed best to devote only two days to the first Freshman Week at the college for women of Western Reserve University. The name "Freshman Week" is retained partly because it was hoped that the experiment would prove so successful that in future years the allotted period would grow into the longer time.

Monday and Tuesday of the first week of the first semester were given over to freshmen only. The purpose of the program outlined for those two days was to assist the freshmen to make the necessary adjustments to their new environment, to present to them the abundant opportunity which a college education offers, and to lessen the proportion of those who must be considered failures. The plan was worked out by and was in charge of the registrar of the college. Its success was assured only through the splendid interest and co-operation of the faculty. A great deal of assistance was obtained from the plans of other institutions of Maine, Rochester, and Atlanta. The freshmen had completed regis-

stration previous to the beginning of the freshman program, which was opened by President Robert E. Vincent, who spoke on "A College Education as an Investment—What the Student Should Get Out of College." The newcomers were later addressed by President Emeritus Charles F. Thwing, Dean Helen M. Smith, and other speakers. Talks were given on "The History and Traditions of the College," "What Makes for Success," "The College Rules and Regulations," "The College Course: How to Profit by It," "The Curriculum," "Having a Good Time," "The Difference Between High School and College," "How to Study and How to Take Notes—Nature, Aims and Methods," "The Place and Meaning of Honor Among College Students."

An explanatory tour of the campus and buildings was an important part of the program. Another profitable feature was a talk by the librarian on "The Use of the Library," which was followed by some practical problems which the incoming students solved for themselves in the

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# STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND STILL UPWARD

No Unusual Developments  
in Last Week—Trade  
Factors Favorable

**NEW YORK.** June 1 (Special)—With the exception of a single day, the stock market last week did not have the good-sized reaction that had been predicted by ultra-conservative observers for some time.

The further trend upward of prices apparently was not based upon novel or sensational developments, but on genuine confidence in the business and financial stability of the United States, at least so far as the market's issues were concerned. Undoubtedly some of the wide fluctuations in certain industrial specialties were due quite largely to purely speculative transactions.

The sudden advances in Maxwell Motor Co. stock and certificates on Thursday were the result of a technical position taken by the market for those issued, rather than to change in the automotive industry, or even in the affairs of that particular company.

Wall Street still likes to hear about the possibility of a corner in any stock, for a time. Thursday it was a corner in Maxwell Motor "B" stock. For this reason trading in that issue was suspended on Friday, and exchange authorities could satisfy themselves that an open market still existed.

That this was done trading was re-

sumed, but it was claimed that the

shorts had difficulty in covering their

contracts, hence the rapid upturn in

the stock. As the price became

easier on Friday the decline of 5 to 6

points in both the stock and certi-

cates was practically inevitable.

**All Shares Strong.**

While situations like this sometimes bring about a big slump, not only in the stocks directly involved, but in the market as a whole, they should not be regarded by outside speculators and investors as indicating any unfavorable developments in the affairs of the company or companies represented by those shares.

The industry of which they are a part,

the petroleum shares,

should not be a mystery to anyone.

On the other hand, it should be re-

garded as logical and consistent, par-

ticularly in view of the additional ad-

vances in the price of gasoline that were made during the week.

To make the picture complete, it

should be mentioned that the Govern-

ment figures for April indicated an

increase in the production of oil,

and a steady expansion in the stocks of that commodity at hand at the end of

the month. This fact did not appear

to be disturbed by the figures evi-

dently believing that on the whole,

the petroleum industry would con-

tinue to prosper throughout the sum-

mer at least.

**Good News in Industry.**

There is little of a striking charac-

ter to report relative to either the au-

tomotive or tire industry. The former is enjoying a satisfactory de-

gree of prosperity, while the latter

shows signs of improvement.

The prices for crude rubber

and other raw commodities entering

prominently with the manufacture of

tires, together with an active demand

for them, has resulted in two of the

most-sized manufacturers announcing

advantageous prices as of June 1. In

some respects the copper trade shows

improvement, and some of the shares

were more actively dealt in during

the past week.

Railroad news was confined largely

to the publication of the earnings for

April, to certain complete reports for

1924, and to the declaration of a few

dividends. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific statements for April disclosed large decreases in gross and net, and some of the other large systems did

not do particularly well. On the whole,

the results were better for March

and the roads are believed to have

made still further gains in May.

**Rail Situation Improves.**

The dividend declaration of special

interest was on Chicago & North-

western Railway common. Some weeks ago a big slump in the stock naturally gave second thoughts for apprehension as to whether the present 4 per cent annual rate on the issue would be continued. Officials of the company were surprised, as even then predicting that it would be.

These predictions were fulfilled by

the actual ordering of a semiannual

disbursement of 2 per cent.

The company's earnings for the first three months of this year were not nearly

as good as for the corresponding

period a year ago, but were better in

April, and from now on should im-

prove steadily.

It is coming to be a rather old story

to attend each week by week to the

steady increase in the carloadings

of the railroads of the United States.

Another successive increase was re-

ported for the week ended May 6, when the total was 984,916, the largest

number of cars loaded during any

single week for the year and 3205

in excess of the record for the week

ended May 2. This total was within

less than 16,000 cars of the 1,000,000

mark. So long as the carloadings of

cars close to 1,000,000, the business of

this country is not in a period of de-

sition.

**Money Ease Continues.**

Call money ruled at 4 per cent for

several days, but on Friday afternoon

dropped to 3% per cent. By that time

complete arrangements had been made

by the banks and corporations for the

disbursements on June 1. As Friday

was the final day for this shifting of

accounts, the maintenance of a 4 per

cent rate would not have caused any

surprise.

The fact that there was a decline

in the call rate, the first break from

the 4 per cent level for several days,

furnished evidence of the easy con-

ditions existing in the money mar-

ket. If further proof were wanted,

it could be found in the fact that time

money remained at 3%@4 per cent

and was only in moderate demand.

Special gratification was expressed

in the financial district Friday after-

noon over the announcement that the

French Chamber of Deputies had given

the Cabinet a vote of confidence on its

Moroccan policy, notwithstanding the

development of considerable opposi-

tion apparently on the part of the So-

cials the day before.

Financial and economic conditions in

France will look decidedly better if the

present ministry can succeed in find-

ways to balance the budget. This

would pave the way for definite ad-

justments regarding plans for the ad-

ministration of the exterior debt of France

to Great Britain and the United States.

**NORTHERN OPTIMISM.**

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1—Officials of

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and

North Western common. Some weeks

ago a big slump in the stock naturally

gave second thoughts for apprehension

as to whether the present 4 per cent

annual rate on the issue would be

continued. Officials of the company

were surprised, as even then predict-

ing that it would be.

**WESTERN OPTIMISM.**

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**STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND STILL UPWARD**

No Unusual Developments

in Last Week—Trade

Factors Favorable

**NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS**

For week ended May 30, 1925

**INDUSTRIALS**

Sales High Low Last chg Net

7900 Adiron. PAL 107 107 107 -1/2

150 do pr. 107 107 107 -1/2

107 Allied Pkrs. 514 514 514 -1/2

700 Allis Ch. 104 104 104 -1/2

100 A. Chic. n. w. 534 534 534 -1/2

2400 Am. Gage. 104 104 104 -1/2

6000 Am. Gage. 104 104 104 -1/2

1000 Am. Gage. 104 104 104 -1/2

# SUBSTANTIAL REACTION IN STOCK MARKET

After Further Advance Tone Becomes Weak—Profit Taking Heavy

**NEW YORK.** June 1 (AP)—Rising prices marked the resumption of stock trading today.

Professional activities again were in evidence, bringing about a brisk advance in market issues of which there is a small amount.

Local traction shares under the leadership of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit responded to the better condition of road and railroad fares. Reading, touching a new top price, led an upward movement in rail stocks.

With an abundant supply of funds available for speculative and investment purposes, buying of seasoned stocks, paying dividends, was expanded in the subsequent offerings.

At the same time there was no let-up in the demand for the more speculative issues, many of which were responsive to attractive rumors of dividend and reorganization developments worked into the high ground.

The public utility group continued to hold buying interest. General Electric had been up almost 4 points in the first half hour and Havana Electric, Electric Power and American & Foreign Power were in demand.

F. G. Shattuck Company shares rose 3½ points on reports of larger earnings. St. Paul preferred and International Mercantile Marine were heavily traded.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly easier, although sterling was unchanged at \$1.825.

**Somewhat Irregular.**

Minor irregularities marked the prospects for the forenoon trade, but the prospects for good summer business on reports of continued large earnings continued to play favorably upon speculative sentiment.

The uneven movement of prices, however, indicated that buying was of a highly selective character, taking advantage of local recessions in American Can, Mack Trucks, Baldwin-Willys-Overland, and some of the public utility issues, but failed to halt the general upward movement.

Adoption of the local traction stocks continued on a large scale, and bullion demonstrations took place in International Telephone, which jumped 6½ points before news of the recall of Bell, Woolworth, Friesen, Commercial Solvents, and United States Distributing issues, which rose 2 to 3 points.

General Electric extended its gains to 5 points.

Constructive efforts in many stocks were curtailed by the persistent pressure against several of the recognized leaders particularly S. S. Steel, American Can, Baldwin and Mack Trucks. Their heaviness prompted contemplation in shares in which price profits had accumulated, and May Day payment from U. S. Cast Iron Pipe yielded several points. Some of the pools, however, showed their favorites well in hand. F. G. Shattuck's "B" issues, climbing 5 to 7 points.

**Traction Bonds Active.** Accumulations of New York traction obligations, based on prospects for higher rates, marked today's bond trading. Interborough-Brooklyn-Manhattan and Third Avenue issues all responded with substantial gains to reports of a special commission that the city subways could not be operated profitably at the prevailing five-cent fare.

Otherwise the market was listless, although moderate improvements in railroads and public utility groups. Delaware & Hudson converted its bonds to 12% and, fraternally, moved up 1½ points, and transactional gains were registered by Wisconsin Central, Whiting & Lake Erie, Iowa Central and Peoria & Eastern. Issues in activity.

French obligations led the foreign list in activity.

**WHEAT PRICES RISE ON BULLISH NEWS**

**CHICAGO.** June 1 (AP)—Decidedly high prices for wheat resulted to-day from reports by experts emphasizing serious aspects of the crop situation. One leading authority pointed out that in northwestern Illinois there had been no material growth for five weeks, and that plant growth is at a standstill. He said wheat was heading short and that the crop condition was 15 points below the prospect a month back.

Opening prices ¼ to 1¾ higher, 3½ to 1.63% at \$1.62, were followed by a slight sag, and then by a rise to 1.65% for July and \$1.62% for September.

Corn and oats were responsive to wheat strength. After opening unchanged to 4% off, September \$1.18@1.13, the corn market scored moderate gains all around.

Oats started unchanged to 1¾ higher, September, 49¢ @ 50¢, and then continued firm, 4¢.

Notwithstanding lower quotations on oats, the provision market was firm, sympathizing with the action of grain.

**COMMODITY PRICE AVERAGE ADVANCES**

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodity purchases, showing the purchasing power of money for the past several weeks compares with monthly average since January, 1924, low of January, 1922, and peak prices in May, 1920 (1913 being taken as 100):

Index Purchasing power  
1920—May (peak of price) 24.0  
1922—January (low) ... 12.2  
1922—Year average ... 15.7  
1923—Year average ... 16.3  
October average ... 15.5  
December average ... 15.9  
January average ... 16.1  
February average ... 16.2  
March average ... 16.1  
April average ... 16.4  
May 15 ... 15.8  
May 22 ... 16.0  
May 29 ... 16.3  
May 26 ... 16.4  
May 23 ... 16.4  
May 20 ... 16.3  
May 17 ... 16.3  
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## STEEL TRADE IN STATE OF EQUILIBRIUM

**Output Cut to Fit Scale of Consumption—Prices Are Steadier**

**N**EW YORK, June 1 (Special).—The steel industry enters its third month of the steel equilibrium that has existed in months. Production has been trimmed to fit the scale of consumption, new orders are coming in at a rate to compensate for what steel is shipped out, and prices show less weakness, the composite figure having stood at 2.46¢ a pound for the last four weeks.

There is less weakness in prices because, with a lower rate of operations, the cost of production is down, and makers are less willing to sell at low figures. On steel sheets in particular, which had become the weakest on the list, the makers have taken a determined stand to hold steadfast to 2.46¢ on blue-annealed sheets, 3.20¢ on black and 4.30¢ on galvanized sheets.

**Steel Export Sales Low**

Fabricated structural steel business holds a good rate, averaging about 35,000 tons of contracts weekly. More subway building has come up for bids in New York. A lot of 5,000 tons of Belgian structural was recently sold to a New York house.

Steel sales for export are at a low. The Nippon Oil Company of Japan is asking for 40,000 to 60,000 boxes of tin plate, though it is believed the order will be placed with Welsh makers, who are generally cheaper in price than the Americans.

The Tokyo Gas Company recently awarded more than 1,000,000 feet of gas pipe to an exporting and importing house of Japanese origin at New York. About 1,500 tons of rails and tin plates are wanted by the municipality of Tokyo.

Formation of a European alliance to include makers of France, Germany and Great Britain is again being agitated. If it is successful, it may mean still steeper competition for export will be less severe, and prices more uniform.

**Lead Advances Sharply**

Lead and zinc have been the most active among the non-ferrous metals. Lead advanced from \$5 to \$8 a ton in the last week, the same amount of increase of the week before. The American Smelting and Refining Company now quotes 8.60¢, New York, and in the outside market as high as 9¢ has been paid. Prices at East St. Louis range from 8¢ to 8.60¢.

Lead, which was formerly the most stable of metals, has become the most volatile. The supply is nearly balanced with production, and when all consumers start buying at once, as has happened recently, prices start skyrocketing. Then all stop purchasing simultaneously, the price goes down. The extreme prices of 10¢ and 11¢ have prevailed within nine months, which is unusual.

**Zinc Price Rises**

Zinc rose 2¢ a ton during the week, following an advance of \$2 a ton the previous week, prices at the close being 7.10¢, East St. Louis. Demand has been the best for several weeks, and considerable has been sold for export.

Copper has been unchanged in price for about a month, standing at 13.1¢ delivered in the Connecticut Valley.

Those who have been in the business for many years say they have never seen the metal so steady in the face of such demand. The domestic demand has been better than that for export.

There are signs that third quarter consumption will be better than in second quarter, the latter period having been the quietest of the year.

Although iron prices are not higher there has been a notable stiffening of quotations. The price of \$19 has again become minimum at Buffalo, though a sale a week or two ago was made at \$18.50 for shipment into New England.

Eastern Pennsylvania prices are \$20 to \$20.50. The American Tube & Stamping Company has bought 5,000 tons of basic iron for its Bridgeport, Conn., plant, the first large purchase of that grade in the east, for some time.

**Pipe Demand Better**

A revival of cast iron pipe demand is noted. The city of Detroit, which bought 12,000 tons of pipe a month ago, is in the market for an additional 12,000 tons. Washington, D. C., is in the market for 250 tons and Arlington, a suburb of Washington, wants 1,500 tons. It is reported that some French cast iron pipe have agreed to keep prices more stable.

A novel situation has developed in steel plates. Until now steel prices

have been the same as iron plates.

**STOCK EXCHANGE SALES A RECORD**

Total sales to date this year approximate 175,000,000 shares, the largest of any corresponding period in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. Total sales last month exceeded 36,000,000 shares and were the largest of any May on record.

The previous figure was established in May, 1921, during the so-called Northern Pacific panic.

Bond sales in the first five months of the year were in excess of \$1,600,000, but nearly \$5,000,000 below the total for the first five months of 1920.

**INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE**

FACTORY, warehouse and other industrial property: sales, leases, appraisals, management in metropolitan Cincinnati district. B. C. MARSHALL, 201 Clinton Blvd., Cable Address, "MARCHANT-VICTORIA."

## COL. LOGAN JOINS BANKING FIRM OF DILLON, READ & CO.

Dillon, Read & Co. confirm the report from Paris that Col. James A. Logan Jr., "unofficial observer" for the American Government in the international negotiations which led to the Dawes Plan, has become associated with the firm.

His particular duties in his new association with the American bankers are held to be to go to extent with European governments with whom leaders he has been associated in solving many of the post war problems which have developed since the armistice. He will continue to make his home in Paris.

Colonel Logan was an outstanding figure during the war, in the particular work of supplying materials of all sorts for large bodies of American troops immediately after the war, in connection with the Paris Peace Conference and, more lately, as an adviser and unofficial observer of the American Government in the intricate negotiations which resulted in the Dawes Plan for reparations.

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**General Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR SALE**

Well equipped job printing plant, in great city of 600,000 people, three years old. Jobbers (two Miller Feeders). Monotype and a splendid selection of type and mats.

GEORGE M. OWEN, 2418 Grand Street, Norfolk, Va.

**VICTORIA, B.C. BROKERAGE AND RENTALS.**

**GENERAL & MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.**

C. S. MARCHANT, 201 Clinton Blvd., Phone 3674.

Cable Address, "MARCHANT-VICTORIA."

**SUMMER HOMES TO LET**

ON COAST near Rockland, Me., very comfortable, well-furnished, cottage with freedom from care. Two bedrooms, sun porch, screened porch, cook stove, fireplace, etc. \$25.00 a week. Mrs. MILLA TAYLOR, Prop.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

Los Angeles, Calif.—For rent, April 28 to May 20. Hampden Blvd., open June 1; singles and doubles; exquisitely furnished; all modern conveniences; electric heat, central air, etc. \$125.00 a week. Mrs. JOHN G. DEJORDI, 101 Highland Ave., DeJordi Apartments, Los Angeles, Calif.

**ROOMS TO LET**

CINCINNATI—For gentlemen, employed, attractive front room; choice location; near Christian Science church. 2 in family; Christian scientist preferred. Phone Avon 7-5222.

B. B. R., 2501 Clinton Ave.

**ATTORNEYS**

UNITED STATES and Foreign Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Designs. J. M. SMILIGA, Attorney at Law, 100 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

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**HELP WANTED—MEN**

HIGH GRADE growing agency in Detroit with national, real estate, hotel, office, restaurant, etc. A capable copy man preferable with writing and contact ability; will pay \$75.00 a week. Write to Box 100, 100 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. We are in a position to offer a promise of reduced taxation, declaring that our 200,000 private traders had been forced out of business by excessive taxation during the last year.

**Excessive Taxation**

The spokesmen for private capital emphasized their economic importance under present conditions. They pointed out that without private banks and large stock companies the private merchants could not play their part in the economy.

Among their grievances they mentioned excessive taxation, the difficulty of getting rooms except at very exorbitant rentals, and the fact that their children are discriminated against in the schools and universities. Replying to the accusation that they thwarted the Government's policy by pushing up prices when the money reform demanded stabilization, they declared that lack of organization prevented them from acting as a unit in co-operation with the Government.

**Distribution Disorganized**

From this standpoint the drive against private trade may have brought certain advantages; but it also brought some conspicuous disadvantages, which were very frankly pointed out by A. I. Rykoff in his speech at the Trade Union Congress last fall. The crushing of private trade disorganized the processes of distribution, especially in the provinces. The co-operatives were not always in a position to fill the gap by the disappearance of the private trader. Moreover, they were often financially incapable of handling the suddenly increased volume of trade which was thrust upon them; and their unpaid bills came to constitute a serious burden for the industries which gave them credit.

All this furnished the background for a new type of meeting that took place in the Moscow Trade Union Hall recently. The subject for discussion was "How to Attract Private Capital Into Trade"; and together with such government spokesmen as Mr. Scheinmann, Commissioner for Internal Trade, and former president of the state bank; and Mr. Smiliga, president of the

Council of Trade and Industry, representatives were given the floor to state their side of the case.

Declaring that trade between the city and country districts cannot be successfully conducted without the participation of private capital, Mr. Smiliga announced several definite concessions which will be made to private business men in the future. They will receive credit and their notes will be honored by the state banking institutions. Their property rights will be more firmly secured. Mr. Smiliga also held out a promise of reduced taxation, declaring that 200,000 private traders had been forced out of business by excessive taxation during the last year.

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**Help Wanted—Women**

WEIL educated young woman wishes position as companion or governess; reliable; able, practical attendant; can go to foreign countries; good references. Address ATTORNEY FOR WOMEN, 100 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

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**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

SEATTLE—Stenographer and office assistant; bookkeeping. Address Box W, The Christian Science Monitor, 100 Franklin St., Seattle. State salary expected.

**OFFICE SPACE WANTED**

ATTORNEY (5 years' experience), small office, part-time, for law practice; no period of existence to an independent period of existence to the Soviet Union.

If the state carried out its promises about creating more tolerable conditions for private business, it would seem that that much harassed but persistent figure, the private trader, can look forward with some hope to an independent period of existence to the Soviet Union.

It is quite possible that the flashy speculator who was the first product of Russia's adoption of the new economic policy will fall into the background and give way to some extent to more sober and responsible types of business men.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1925

## EDITORIALS

In his Memorial Day address delivered at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, President Coolidge urged that the American people, the inheritors of a noble estate and a high place in the world, pause as they acknowledge their debt of gratitude to those who gave all that the Union might be pre-

served, to "consider by what favor of fortune and of ancestry their lines have fallen in such pleasant places." He reminded those who heard him that it would be impossible to come to such a spot as that where they were then gathered without feelings of humility and gratitude. But more than this was urged. There is need, he declared, that in sincere tribute to the heroes whose memory a nation honors, the American people should undertake to find what was their inspiration and seek to make it, today and henceforth, their guide. By this, he said, those who made the sacrifice will be recompensed.

But the President did not confine his speech to a eulogy of those whose achievement he regards as priceless. He does not frequently deal exclusively in mere platitudes. His message was to those of the present, upon whom there devolves a responsibility demanding unselfish sacrifice and individual loyalty as imperative as that which actuated the founders and defenders, upon fields of battle, of constitutional liberty and freedom of conscience. The real test of this courage and civic honesty, as he sees it, is in the willingness and the ability to distinguish between the right and the wrong and to act upon sincere conviction. That was the supreme test of the defenders of the Union a generation ago. It must be, in the final analysis, the test of the sincerity and loyalty of those upon whom rests the responsibility of preserving a united nation and making possible its legitimate natural growth and development.

As the struggle in which the men who wore the blue and those who wore the gray brought a great nation at last to see that its only assurance of continued safety and solidarity lay in unity, so today the conviction is impressed that national destiny can be worked out only by a unity of thought and purpose which, at least superficially, seems at times to be sadly lacking. In recent years the people of the whole world, and especially perhaps, the people of America, have learned to realize the value and the necessity of unity. In time of stress that unity is exemplified by the people of the United States. Yet the President plainly expressed the apprehension that the tendency, today, in a nation conscious of its strength, perhaps somewhat proud of its position and influence, and certain of its prosperity, is to forget the way through which it has come and to disregard the signposts which mark the way of national safety and unity.

This tendency is found to be concretely manifested in the suspicions and jealousies which hinder the clear delimitation of federal as opposed to state or local authority, and as harmful in that of state as opposed to federal authority or power. President Coolidge took occasion to point out the fact that there has never yet been, so far as he judges it, a conscious or intended usurpation by the federal Government of the prerogatives of the states. If at any time, as in the movements to suppress slavery and to destroy the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, there has been the assertion of extraordinary federal authority, it has been a manifestation of the overwhelming adherence by the people to a just and righteous cause.

In these great national movements the President does not see an indication of any conflict between state and federal authority which violates the fundamental basis of a democracy. No reserved powers of the states were infringed, nor can they be infringed with impunity, in the larger expression of national as opposed to a local or sectional appreciation of the clearly expressed will of the majority of the governed or governing mass. If more complete unification, which some may claim to regard as a dangerous tendency toward centralization of authority, has all but wiped out sectional or state lines, it is because social and industrial development has rendered imperative a fuller and freer expression of community interest and community purpose than the zealous guardians of state rights and state solidarity could have foreseen. This yielding of safely-preserved prerogatives must always be by the consent of the states themselves. In the final decision the people must determine what local or state rights shall be abridged and what shall be preserved. The President quotes in substantiation of this position the words of Chief Justice Marshall:

When the American people created a national legislature with certain powers, it was neither necessary nor proper to define the powers reserved by the states. Those powers proceed, not from the people of America, but from the people of the several states, and remain after the adoption of the Constitution what they were before, except so far as they may be abridged by that instrument.

President Coolidge observes that the present continent-wide union of forty-eight states is much closer than was that of the original group of thirteen states.

With the premise established that it is only by the voluntary delegation of authority by the states that this closer federal union can be or could be brought about, there is at once made apparent the main point to be impressed. Whereas the states cannot divest themselves of reserved powers except by the voluntary action of the people comprising them, there remains the one great consideration of individual or personal responsibility. It is upon the individual finally, in the affairs of national government, just as in the conduct of business, the home, the town meeting and the making and enforcement of laws, that the responsibility rests. And so it is to the individual that the President speaks. There is no shifting of the burden of government. By the Constitution, which all claim to seek to preserve and to be willing to defend, the responsibility remains, where it has always been and where it must always rest, upon the men and women who have learned that they are properly governed only as they govern themselves aright.

When a democracy so broadens its suffrage as to multiply by nearly five the number of its earlier voters, the veriest tyro in political economy confidently looks for a seething of old party policies, a shifting of affiliations not only to the wiping out of accustomed lines, but even to the begetting of wholly new forces. This, in a sentence, explains the present continued upheavals in Japan's home political affairs.

In the opening days of March the Diet passed the universal manhood suffrage measure, authorizing the ballot for all male citizens above twenty-five years of age, excepting those who have served prison terms, paupers, and persons of no fixed residence: the taxpaying qualification, which to all intents had barred Japanese labor from the polls, was swept aside. On May 5 the new act became operative, which means that, at the next elections, the Island Kingdom's electorate will be swelled from 2,840,000 to something close to 14,000,000. A large proportion of the new voters will be of the labor class, heretofore (as just said) denied the franchise. Of course, then, it is not possible for the party leaders to gauge what complexion the situation will assume by this more than quadrupling of the suffrage, and so all of them—Kenseikai and Selyukai, Selyu-Honto, Kokushin Club and Chosakai—are striving to capture the allegiance of the newly enfranchised millions.

If this is at once interesting and desirable, it is yet more to the point to note that a new party, distinctly of the proletariat, is to result. For some time the laborers of Dai Nippon have been developing a class consciousness nothing if not "active": the Home Department figures show that strikes were more than twice as numerous in 1924 as in 1921, and the present opportunity to act politically finds several groups keenly ready to move forward. The four largest such bodies are the Japanese Federation of Labor (27,000), the Seaman's Union (21,000), the Peasant's Union (45,000), and those affiliated with the Socialists, no exact number being available. With these will march a certain part of the left wing of the Liberal Party, the Kokushin Club, while from the first the most enthusiastic in all plans of this sort have been the professors and students who compose the Japanese Fabians, basing their political studies upon the disquisitions of Sydney Webb and the prefaces of Bernard Shaw. A membership of 400,000 is forecast for the new organization by some observers, and none sets the total below 250,000.

Another thing is to be said. There are clearly observable among all these elements degrees of difference both as to ends and methods which portend a far from united front. The gamut will swing from the moderate-minded, led by Suzuki Bunji and Kagawa Toyohiko, to the extremists (Communists and Syndicalists), with Sakai and Yamakawa at their head. There is room and to spare in the Mikado's realm for a genuinely liberal party: the Kakushu Club, which has assumed this rôle, has been and is motivated less by sincere conviction than by political opportunism. True liberalism is on the cards to control the situation at no distant date, for Young Japan greatly desires to be honestly liberal—but has no practical idea how to set about gaining that goal: the sentiment exists and increases, but the "know-how" of carrying the ideal forward is lacking.

By which same token effective political education is essential to present-day Japan. The new voters may be called solidly literate (only a fraction of 1 per cent may not be so classified, precisely), but it is declared that at least 1,000,000 of them have so little knowledge of politics as to prevent intelligent voting. This must be remedied or the "manhood universal" ballot will prove a menace, not an aid.

Throughout the post-war world the people are more and more coming to rule. The people must be trained, then, else the nations will suffer.

Fortunately the day seems long since past when the deciding qualification of an alien immigrant seeking citizenship in the United States was his willingness to vote as directed by the leader of some ward or club political clique. Time was when these candidates for citizenship rights were herded in convenient halls before the day of an approaching election and enrolled by wholesale without reference to their fitness or their willingness sincerely to renounce allegiance to every foreign prince or potentate. The results are apparent today, unfortunately, despite the pretended leavening influence of what is sometimes carelessly called Americanization. Whole sections of many of the larger cities are ruled, not by American aliens, but by those who cling to the prejudices and hatreds engendered by governments to which they were, by tradition and heredity, unalterably opposed.

The beneficial effects of the law somewhat recently enacted by the United States Congress for the purpose of limiting and more effectively regulating the tide of immigration are already noticeable. It has been made plain that the determination to prevent the entry of the less desirable peoples of European countries has had the effect of encouraging, just as it was hoped it would, the free movement of desirable aliens from those countries which have not, in recent years supplied what have now been agreed upon as their reasonable quotas.

Assuming, and probably correctly, that it is the intention of a vast majority of these more desirable immigrants to become bona fide citizens of their adopted country, the League for American Citizenship has undertaken the task of preparing and fitting all taking this step to pass the required examination, and to encourage all those who may be inclined to hesitate at once to make the right decision. The effort is a friendly and unselfish one. Americans have become convinced that the problems of the melting pot can be solved only as the process of assimilation is carried on thoroughly. In the past, as is well known, millions of transient immigrants have

remained in the United States only long enough to accumulate, by what methods they chose, sufficient money to make themselves independent in the countries of their origin. Then they have migrated eastward, perhaps convinced that democracy means little more than the opportunity to earn good wages.

This tendency, more than any other single influence, probably, has aroused, especially among laborers, factory operatives and other wage-earners, a sense of class consciousness. To the average American citizen there are none who are classed as "ignorant foreigners." The Nation owes much to the intelligence, industry and loyalty of its adopted sons and daughters. Realizing this, the desire now is to pay the obligation by making easy the way of those who are seeking, honestly and with right motives, to identify themselves with American institutions.

Can it be that the use of porridge is on the decline in Scotland? It would seem so from a recent Board of Agriculture inquiry which brought out the fact that

a change in the national diet began ten or twelve years ago—roughly speaking, about the beginning of the war, with which, however, it appears to have not the remotest connection. What could have led to such a change? Porridge requires time on menus all over the world, sometimes disguised as "cereal" sometimes under the simple title "oatmeal." Are the Scots shaking off another age-old custom—for it was the habit to begin breakfast with porridge and sometimes to make a whole meal of it—or are they turning to foods that make a stronger appeal to the palate?

Scotland raised some of its noblest sons on porridge. Burns was bred on it; Scott recalls in "Old Mortality" the "morning about parrich time"; Carlyle was familiar with the national dish; James Watt, the engineer; Hugh Miller, the geologist; James Bowman Lindsay, the pioneer in electricity, and the Edinburgh professors whose wit, humor and teachings won them renown, all knew the porridge pot well, and many a garret, where native philosophers spent their early days, reeked with the steamy odors that drifted from the pot when the guidwife stirred with her thistle. A hastily prepared porridge called brose gave the plowman, the backbone of Scottish rural life, sustenance before he started out upon his struggle with the soil.

Brose was made in the bothy, and consisted of oatmeal, boiling water and salt. It required little attention or care. Had it been otherwise, the dish would not have been so popular, for life in the bothy was hard, and a long day's work left no inclination for cooking that required patience. Then again, the plowman liked to get down to a newspaper, even though it were soiled with age, to "The Pilgrim's Progress," even to Shakespeare, or a game of draughts, when a topic of agricultural or local interest failed him. And the making of brose left time for these things, though it left no time to mend the window stuffed with rags or the door which often hung on only one hinge.

Oatmeal was once the staple food for plowmen. Indeed, it was the custom on Feeding Day to hire out for the next term—of six months' duration—for a stated sum, with "meal and milk." Feeding Day was the great day in a plowman's life. It was then he came to town to "sign up," and with his sunnny countenance and care-free air he usually enlivened the market place, already astir with the attractions of the fair. Umbrella men, sheltering under a gaudy-colored shade; novelty sellers, men and women with striped candy and gingerbread stands, shouted their wares and made jocular remarks, to the amusement of the plowman on Feeding Day, when money was rife and purse-strung loose.

In short, the day of all days was Feeding Day, the day of the fair, and all roads led thither.

Jockie and Jenny are gone to the Fair, Jockie gives Jenny a penny to wear. She wears it up and she wears it down, An' she wears it on a brae silk gown.

But the days of brose and the days of the bothy, as it once was, are gone. Respectable quarters have supplanted the hovels that were bothies. Wages, enhanced greatly in the past decade, have opened the way to the delicacies, if not the luxuries, of the table. And the workday from sunrise to sunset no longer prevails. The frugal meal of porridge, once almost obligatory through circumstances, is finding its right place on the table as a matter of choice.

### Editorial Notes

"Vaccination" is being accorded considerable space in the British newspapers of late, an alleged epidemic of so-called smallpox—concerning which one writer, whose name was followed by the letters, J. P. F. R. C. S., said that it was so mild that it had been thought wise by some to give it another name—having turned public attention in its direction. This correspondent marshals an array of arguments which are interesting reading to those opposed to this system of therapy, and which should be also to those advocating it. For instance, he assures his readers that the epidemic appears to attack the vaccinated and the unvaccinated indiscriminately, and with no increased virulence in the latter. Then he writes:

Our experience of the last fifty years (no mean time in which to form a judgment) has not confirmed the earlier claims that cowpox is a prophylactic against smallpox. The repeated attempts to make our flesh creep by threats of the dreadful things that will happen to us owing to our neglect of vaccination have not come true.

Careful study of the former universal belief in witchcraft, not yet entirely discarded, should suggest caution concluding that any dogma is infallible.

And he ends his letter with a quotation from J. S. Mill, as being singularly applicable to the subject under discussion:

It often happens that the universal belief of one—a belief from which no one was, nor without an extraordinary effort of genius and courage could, at that time, free—becomes in a subsequent age so palpable an absurdity that the only difficulty then is to imagine how such a thing can ever have appeared credible.

### Japanese Labor Steps Forward

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

### The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Nearly a year ago a small commission was sent to report on the vexed problems of British East Africa. This section of the continent is an area of rather more than 1,000,000 square miles, inhabited by about 12,000,000 people, and situated on the eastern side of Central Africa, facing the Indian Ocean. There has long been controversy about its affairs, especially about the relations between the native Africans, the white settlers and the Indian immigrants in Kenya Colony. The commission was supposed to recommend how things could be straightened out.

The natives of Central Africa have been among the most backward members of human society. Civilization was long in reaching them. But it has penetrated to every corner of the Dark Continent today. It has come in the form of the missionary, of the trader, of the government administrator, of the settler. Everywhere it is changing the habits of the past. On the one side it has done much good, for it has ended tribal war and barbarism and introduced new methods, new and better ideas. On the other hand it has done much harm, for it has dislocated the old-tribal system, without putting any adequate substitute in its place, and has introduced some of the deleterious as well as the beneficial features of western civilization.

The problem is fairly manageable where a civilized government is a free hand in supervising the development of native territory. In Nigeria, for example, it can determine the conditions under which education and economic development take place; it can control foreign traders and foreign capital; it can bring about the reform of native customs and institutions by judicious steps.

The real difficulty arises in places like Kenya, where a considerable number of white settlers have been allowed to acquire land as colonists. At once an entirely new problem appears. The white settler requires labor. He induces the native to come out and work by offering wages. He uses his influence with the Administration to make it, by taxation and other means, put pressure on the native to go to work. Broadly speaking, it is right that the native should learn to work and not sit idle while the white labor, and that the resources of the country should be developed. But how is a fair balance between the rights of the settler and the native to be struck?

The best opinion is clear that the native ought to be given the choice between working in his own reserved territories on his own account and going out to work for the white man. He ought not to be compelled by law or by economic pressure to leave his reserve and serve the white capitalist or settler. Though it is claimed that contact with the white man is a benefit and an education to the native, it is undoubtedly that if too large a percentage of native are driven out to work for wages it gives rise to social evils of many kinds and ends in a kind of economic serfdom to the white man.

The commission was sent out because the "exploitation" of the native had undoubtedly gone too far. Its report is a compromise. It declares that the trustee power has a dual mandate, that it must protect the freedom and the rights of the native on the one hand, and that it must secure the development of the resources of the country on the other. But it does not say exactly what measures are sensible and to the point; it is studiously vague as to the practical steps that should be taken to settle the vexed dispute between the right of the native to labor for himself and the right of the white settler to call for his labor to develop his property. The report, however, will direct attention to a very important problem and a good deal more will probably be heard about it in the next few months.

The passing of Lord Milner has deprived the British Empire of one of its most notable political figures and most ardent supporters. Lord Milner will go down to

Moscow, May 5. One of the most interesting of the post-revolutionary Russian novels, *Seufzilova's "Virina"*, was recently put on the stage by one of the studios of the Moscow Art Theater. The author is a half-Tatar woman who had written a number of stories before the war, but achieved her first outstanding success in "Virina." This is the story of a robust peasant girl who passes through several vicissitudes of personal life and finally, almost unconsciously, finds herself drawn into the whirlpool of revolution and falls a victim of the civil strife which it produced. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature both of the book and of the play is the extraordinarily faithful reproduction of the life of the peasant village. This is especially striking in the scene which shows the peasants voting in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. Totally unused to any kind of parliamentary democracy, the mostly illiterate peasants talk and dispute openly about the candidates for whom they should vote; and the exhortations of the social revolutionist teacher to prevent the secret of the ballot are quite wasted.

It seems that Moscow's subway will not be built after all, at least not in the near future. Mr. Rogov, first assistant to Mr. Kameneff, the President of the Soviet, announced that it had not been possible to secure foreign capital for building the subway, and added that Soviet would appropriate no money for this purpose. It seems that the proposal to build a subway had called forth considerable opposition among the workers, who considered the subway too expensive a luxury for the city to afford at the present time.

The Workers' Gazette scored a beat on the other Moscow newspapers in reporting a speech by Mr. Kameneff at the opening session of the Moscow Provincial Soviet Congress. While the other journals, in the semi-Russian fashion, appeared the next morning with abbreviated summaries of the speech, accompanied by prominent full reports of the speech, the Workers' Gazette came out with a "radio supplement" in which the speech was reported in full and illustrated with pictures of the enterprising reporters of the Workers' Gazette taking down Kameneff's words over the radio apparatus. Radio, it may be observed, is becoming increasingly popular in Russia, and a brisk demand for sets comes from clubs and private individuals.

The members of the Russian Trade Union delegation have now returned from the conference which they held early in April with representatives of the British trade unions in London. Mr. Melchitsky, a member of the Russian delegation, gave out a statement upon his return emphasizing the significance of the fact that the Russian and British organizations agreed that an international trade union organization must be built on the basis of unified national unions, and expressing confidence that the connections between the Russian and British movement will be strengthened in the future through the agency of the joint committee which has been created for this purpose. A delegation of English working women is expected to arrive in Moscow within the next few weeks.

A recent article in one of the Moscow newspapers calls attention to a very significant shift in the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the peasants. In the early stages of the Revolution the policy of the Communists was to ally themselves with the "village poor." They attempted to equalize the peasants' possessions in land, cattle and machinery by the crude leveling measures, simultaneously initiating propaganda for the formation of large-scale agricultural communes. As early as 1919 it became clear that the "village poor" constituted a weak reed on which to lean. They often included loafers, drunkards and other undesirable elements; and the actions of the so-called committees of poverty which were set up in the villages with the support of the Communists brought the Soviet Government into many sharp conflicts with the majority of the peasants.

Thus the slogan of rapprochement with the "middle" peasant was thrown out by Lenin in 1919, although it was really not very much realized in practice until the Soviet Government adopted the New Economic Policy in 1921. Now comes another type of peasant, beginning to get a few words of praise in the press. This is the "strong" peasant who makes out well with his farm but does not incur the stigma of being a "kulak" or "fist" by

exploiting other peasants. This gradual broadening of the agrarian program of the Soviet Government to a point where it considers the interests even of the more prosperous classes of the peasantry coincides with a growing recognition of the fact that increased agricultural production is essential to a country's economic reconstruction, and that this production for a long time must depend upon the enterprise and capacity of the individual peasant rather than upon any wide application of communist methods in farming. It is generally understood that the Government is now preparing to re-examine some of the more rigidly equitative provisions of the land laws with a view to eliminating or modifying them in cases where their influence on production is definitely unfavorable.

An expedition has left for northern Sakhalin, which has now been definitely restored to Soviet sovereignty. This part of the island is reported to be a storehouse of natural wealth. Besides oil which figured in the Russo-Japanese treaty and in the recent abdication of the concession granted to the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, the island is supposed to contain extremely rich coal deposits. There are very promising fisheries about the coasts and the region also abounds in fur-bearing animals.

Prof. Conrad Matchot, president of the German Society of Engineers, has come to Russia in the course of a world trip designed to restore co-operation in the field of natural science and technique. He declared that the Soviet industrial reconstruction had made a favorable impression in Germany. Among the more important modern technical developments in Germany he mentioned the tendency to introduce more advanced types of machinery in agriculture and the discovery of a process of mixing hemp with cotton which is calculated to save German industrialists much of the expense involved in importing American cotton.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor does not undertake to hold himself responsible for their truth or accuracy, facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Whither the